FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL AT GENEVA TALKS CORROBORATED

LD011039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 31 Mar 85

["International Echo Corroborates Information About Soviet Disarmament Proposals in Geneva by ADN Correspondent Guenter Geidel" -- ADN headline]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 31 Mar (ADN) -- Information contained in an ADN report last week, with reference to well-informed circles in Brussels -- according to which the Soviet Union recently made proposals in Geneva which represent virtually a decisive step in the direction of arms limitation and disarmament -- has meanwhile found clear corroboration not only here, but also in political circles of other states. International reaction to the information from Geneva is being followed with interest in the Belgian capital.

It is also indicative of the weight of the facts reported by the ADN correspondent that their publication last Friday, 29 March, in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND was reproduced in detail over the weekend by news agencies and newspapers in various countries.

POLISH DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT MBFR TALKS REPORTED

LD291255 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 29 Mar 85

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, March 28: The head of Polish delegation Stanislaw Przygodzki said here today that by putting forward new proposals the socialist countries had created another possibilities [as received] for a turning point in the Vienna negotiations.

Speaking to the last plenary session of the 35th round of the Vienna disarmament negotiations, Przgodzki called for early and concrete measures. The socialist countries had already made their contribution to this end. What is needed now is a constructive response by the West, he said.

The next round is to open on May 23.

TSANOV REPORTS TO BCP CC PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

AU290601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 85 pp 2-4

[Report of Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, at the 18-19 March BCP Central Committee Plenum, entitled "For Intensive and Stable Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry on the Basis of the Best Achievements of Scientific-Technological Progress"]

[Text] The modern agriculture in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a great achievement of the BCP's April agrarian policy. The profound qualitative and quantitative transformations in the development of the production capacities and relations, in the organization and management of agro-industrial production, and in the social and cultural areas are of historic significance.

In agriculture, given the size of our material-technological base and body of scientific cadres, great potential has been created.

During 1984, basic production funds increased 77 percent in comparison with the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The investment [fondovnobnzhennost] per agricultural worker reached more than 10,000 leva. More than 20,000 people with higher education and more than 1,800 scientific workers are now working in the branch. Significant changes took place in the material-technological base. High-power tractors, highly effective harvesting equipment, new sorts of hybrids, and plants of high potential were introduced. The use of chemical means of irrigation increased.

With the establishment of the agro-industrial unions at the beginning of the 1970's, conditions for strengthening the processes of concentration and specialization and accelerating intensification were created.

The development of the material-technological base and production concentration are objective prerequisites for fully utilizing the knowledge and possibilities of the scientific and cadres' potential, and the great advantages of large-scale socialist agriculture.

The Communists and our country's entire working people are justifiably linking the great successes in agriculture and the food industry with the name and activity of Comrade Todor Zhivkov as creator, architect, and strategist of the party's Leninist April agrarian policy. His theoretical developments and practical approach of creating the agro-industrial unions as the most successful form of agricultural concentration and specialization at the stage of constructing developed socialism became a powerful catalyst in developing the Bulgarian village's production capacities and relations. With the establishment of the National Agro-Industrial Union, the way was clear for a new stage in the organization and management of agro-industrial production. The new economic approach and its mechanism were introduced in agriculture.

Significant successes have been achieved in perfecting the socialist organization of labor in agriculture. Conditions of self-maintenance of the branch as a whole have been created with the establishment of the brigade organization of labor and the application of cost accounting and the piece-work principle of wages.

The results in the development of agriculture most convincingly confirmed the correctness and vital power of these key theoretical developments and practical approaches.

A significant increase in the production of the basic strategic products -- grain, meat, milk, and eggs -- has been ensured. The production of one metric ton of grain per capita has been ensured, which is a guarantee of the comprehensive solution of the

problem of rationally feeding the population. A breakthrough has been achieved in the area of wheat production, and in a number of okrugs, in the production of corn as well. The social productivity of labor has increased. Now agricultural production is achieved with one third fewer persons than in the 1971-75 period.

There is also progress in the development of the food industry. New technologies are being introduced and the assortment is being enriched, while the material-technological base is being improved.

The increase in the intensification of agriculture and the country's economic development afforded the party the possibility of solving important social problems of the agricultural workers. The conditions of their work and life have improved, and the conditions of retirement and social security have been almost equalized with those of the white collar workers.

In everything connected with producing and utilizing the basic agricultural products by per capita population, Socialist Bulgaria is among the countries with a developed economy. Our agricultural successes have received international recognition.

What necessitates the discussion of the questions of agriculture and the food industry by the BCP Central Committee Plenum?

This has been imposed first of all by the necessity of applying the global strategy and practical platform of implementing the scientific-technological revolution adopted by the BCP Central Committee February Plenum in agriculture and the food industry.

Agriculture and Food Industry in the Period of Constructing Developed Socialism

Without underestimating the achievements, we must point out that the results obtained still do not match the tremendous opportunities that are objectively available in our socialist agricultural sector. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stressed on several occasions, these are not results of the present day, but of yesterday. Successes have indeed been achieved, but the expected results were not obtained. In a number of subbranches, the increase in productivity does not match the resources invested. The rate of which labor productivity, profitability, and the competitiveness of agricultural production are being increased is insufficient. Part of the agro-industrial complexes and economic organizations of the food industry sector are incapable of implementing comprehensive, expanded reproduction.

The intensification of production is not always expanded in all places and in a comprehensive manner in conformity with the requirements of scientific-technological revolution and the consistent and total application of the economic approach. Despite the successes achieved, the new organization of labor on a brigade basis appropriate for a high level of concentration and specialization has not yet been created. Certain negative trends in the quality and production of manpower in the agricultural and food industry sectors exist.

It is necessary to thoroughly and critically analyze these processes and difficulties in order to reveal their causes and adopt efficient solutions in order to promptly overcome them.

The development of the scientific-technological revolution offers new, unexpected opportunities for the accelerated intensification of agriculture and the food industry. Our own and worldwide science present basically new solutions that can exert a revolutionary impact upon the entire reproduction process. With their help, we must not only entirely overcome the "vicious circle", but also create prerequisites for the accelerated development of the branch as a whole. There is even more: If we are able

to utilize the opportunities revealed by the scientific-technological revolution under the conditions of a high level of concentration in production, within the coming 10-15 years we will be able to strive for the feasible goal of consolidating our position as a country with a highly developed agriculture and achieve new such positions.

The conclusion is that the primary and only possible method of further intensifying and solidly developing our agricultural and food industry sectors is to work out and implement the most advanced technologies in all places and at accelerated rates.

The February BCP Central Committee Plenum equipped us with a wide-ranging and long-term policy and program for a drastic reorganization and modernization of the management of science, scientific-technological progress, and training administrative and executive cadres. It is necessary that this program be specified and fully resolved both in agriculture and in all branches and spheres of our country's agro-industrial complex.

The decisions the present BCP Central Committee Plenum are expected to adopt in this respect will play a tremendous role in the acceleration and intensification of agro-industrial production.

The main strategic task facing agriculture in the future as well must be to increase and stabilize grain and fodder production, as well as decisively improve their quality and efficiency. On this basis, we must ensure the production of a sufficient amount of high-quality agricultural goods to satisfy the population's needs throughout the year, on the basis of scientific norms of nutrition, and in order to fulfill our obligations to the socialist countries.

Stable rates of increase in production must be attained by 1990. The rate of increase must amount to 2.5-3 percent in the agricultural sector and 3-3.5 percent in the food industry compared with the previous 6-year plan period. By 2000, when the new technologies and management methods are totally applied to agro-industrial production, conditions will be created for achieving considerably higher rates of development.

All this can be implemented only by means of the reorganization and modernization of production management, the investment process, the administrative structures, the scientific services, as well as through a reorganization of the system of application on the basis of the principles of the economic approach and of the new brigade-form organization of labor.

These are complicated tasks as regards their essence and scope, tasks that are of tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and ideological significance. Their correct accomplishment requires revolutionary changes in the thinking, approach, and work of the cadres. They require the collective will and efforts of the entire party.

This is precisely why the Politburo considered it necessary to submit these problems of vital importance to the BCP Central Committee Plenum, which will be required to determine the trends, methods, and means of their solution.

I: Problems, Trends, and Approaches for the Development and Application of Scientific-Technological Progress in Agro-industrial Production

At the Varna National Conference and at the meeting with first secretaries of BCP Okrug committees held in Veliko Turnovo in 1984, Comrade Todor Zhivkov explained the necessity and pointed out the methods for the construction of a new agricultural system to provide high, stable production results that will increasingly become independent of the changing moods of nature. This means that agriculture should be placed entirely on a scientific basis, that qualitatively new forms and mechanisms should be applied

that will guarantee the prompt, large-scale elaboration of problems and the application of the best scientific-technological achievements. As a result, we must make fullest use of the country's natural resources and the great advantages of socialist agriculture for a rapid, efficient increase in production.

In building up the new agricultural system, we must strive for the goal of obtaining considerably higher yields than at present by the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

This is truly a very difficult task, but we must stress that the necessary conditions and opportunities for its successful implementation actually exist.

The main factor that creates the objective basis for revolutionary changes in agricultural production is represented by the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

In recent years, science has worked out and developed a number of new technical and technological solutions that are having a tremendous impact. These developments will undoubtedly be increased and further intensified. Our basic task today is to organize the rapid application of our own and worldwide scientific achievements throughout the country. This task requires new solutions to be successfully applied to the technological production processes and, on the basis of the agro-ecological approach, they should be adapted to specific areas and microregions.

The structures of crops, sowing processes, and technologies must be constantly perfected on a scientific basis. In our agricultural sector, we must embark upon the scientifically-founded growing of crops throughout the total vegetation period, which represents a qualitatively new factor in cultivation.

Which problems have to be resolved in order to build up and implement a basically new agricultural system?

The first problem is connected with measures likely to be implemented for land preservation and increasing soil fertility. This problem is of basic importance in creating stable and highly productive agricultural production. The soil is the most valuable irreplacable, natural resource. However, our own attitude toward this resource was more that of a consumer than of a concerned landowner in the past.

In recent years we have observed a series of alarming trends in this respect. The moisture and physical characteristics of the soil and its humus content have deteriorated considerably. The acidity of the soil and the extent of salted, compacted [uplatneni], and superficially over-humidified plots has increased. The process of erosion is increasingly intensifying.

These negative processes are creating the real danger of a rapid deterioration of soil fertility and are becoming the basic obstacle preventing an increase in agricultural production and efficiency.

The reasons for this are undoubtedly complex, but they are mainly due to subjective factors such as the disruption of sowing processes, the lack of a scientifically-based system of soil cultivation, of a scientifically based system of irrigation and chemical fertilization, and the fact that no adequate system of pesticide control has been introduced. Natural fertilizers are not used sufficiently, plant fertilizers are applied insufficiently, and plant waste is burned on a mass scale.

Along with the intensification of agriculture, the problem of preserving soil fertility is becoming more complicated. Science and practical experience, however, have both proved that the comprehensive and accurate application of the contemporary achievements of scientific-technological progress are creating prerequisites for a full-fledged coordination of intensification with the improvement of soil fertility and production efficiency.

It has become urgently necessary to adopt a drastic change in the attitude and activities of state, economic, and scientific organs and organizations, regarding this problem of crucial importance for the present and future of our agricultural sector. This question must become the constant concern of party organs and organizations. In order to solve it completely we must work out a long-term purposeful policy.

It is an urgent task, as early as in the first years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, to ensure the full restoration of the fertility of less productive and abandoned plots and to accelerate the recultivation of land resources that have been withdrawn from cultivation. Our science and our practicai experience can rely on efficient technological solutions for this. Now it is necessary to expand efficient organization regarding the practical implementation of this task at accelerated rates of speed. It would be correct for this purpose to entrust the State Economic Trust for Machine Tractor Stations and for Soil Conservation with this task, by granting this enterprise the status of an engineering organization to "lease" the improved and recultivated plots.

At the same time, we must implement efficient measures purposefully and on a planned basis in order to restore and steadily improve the physical-chemical and biological qualities of the soil, which are decisively important for its fertility.

Primary importance must be attached to the preservation of the humus substance of the soil, which is the basis of fertility.

The solution of this problem requires prompt measures aimed at limiting erosion and increasing the organic substances in the soil. The chief goal now is to abandon the traditional soil processing methods and to embark boldly on new paths -- such as minimum and plowless cultivation methods, the intensified processing of overhumified and compacted soil, processing with combined equipment, direct sowing methods, and others. The new processing methods represent an efficient protection of the soii against wind and water erosion. They are aimed at saving resources and they are highly productive. These technological solutions are well known and have been tested by experience, but they are only being introduced slowly. The reason for this delay is the conservative attitudes and the old-fashioned approach of certain scientists, specialists, and leading cadres. The production of the necessary equipment is also being implemented slowly. It is high time to apply economic incentives as well in connection with the introduction of new soil processing methods.

The question of the accelerated introduction of scientifically founded and tested methods of intensive sowing is very urgent. Through these methods an optimal coordination of two problems will become possible, namely: the intensive cultivation of the soil combined with the preservation of its fertility. We must unrelentingly and firmly implement the policy of introducing optimal quantities of organic substances into the soil. It is necessary to introduce a drastic change in the application of natural fertilizers and plant waste. Green fertilizers represent a great, but forgotten reserve in connection with increasing soil fertility.

We must pay particular attention to preserving the soil and protecting it against chemical pollution. Without normal soil reaction and active microbiological activity it is unthinkable to achieve soil fertility. New types of fertilizers that protect the soil against acidity and pollution must be used. Quality criteria for fertilizers must be distinctly improved. Pesticides with a limited toxic substance must be applied. The biological struggle against weeds, pests, and insects must be expanded. Modern technical equipment and technologies for the most efficient use of fertilizers and chemical substances must be applied.

For the time being all this should result in a restriction of pollution and later on in a decisive improvement of environmental protection.

It is more than ever necessary for our science and practical experience to embark on the elaboration and application of revolutionary, new ideas and solutions on the basis of genetic engineering, which in the long term will transform most plants and micro-organisms into powerful "factories" for the production of biological nitrogen, and will protect the soil against chemical pollution. Large-scale programs for the general solution of biological nitrogenization [azotifikatsiya] are now being developed and implemented throughout the world. It is the duty of our science to promptly adapt and apply the new achievements in order to carry out a revolution in the nutrition of plants and in the preservation of the fertility of our native soil.

The second problem is connected with the implementation of a drastic change in the selection and introduction of plant resources. The varieties and hybrids of plants have always played a decisive role as factors intensifying plant production. This is why this problem has always been at the center of the BCP's agrarian policy.

Our agriculture today has varieties and hybrids of high biological potential at its disposal. The successes achieved in the selection of wheat, tobacco, vines, and cotton are considerable.

In recent years we have successfully introduced some of the best selected varieties in the world of corn, sunflower, barley, and other crops. All this is satisfactory. However, we must add that these are successes that belong to yesterday. As a whole, our selection and introduction of new varieties is lagging behind production. Outdated and traditional methods as well as conservative technologies continue to exist in this respect, and very little has changed in methods belonging to the remote past. Work on solving the problem of quality with regard to seeds and sowing materials is particularly unsatisfactory.

This and the considerable shortcomings in the application of crop cultivation technologies results in insufficient exploitation of the biological opportunities presented by plant varieties and inefficient exploitation of the soil.

This is why it is necessary to improve our work to a qualitatively new level as regards the selection of plants, by relying on the most recent scientific-technological achievements in the genetics sector. The greater and qualitatively new goals and tasks which are assigned to agriculture for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000 make this improvement necessary. Selection work in our institutes must undergo drastic change, it must be based entirely on molecular genetics, on genetic and cellular engineering.

As early as during the first years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period we must organize the large scale introduction [into production] of problems which have already been resolved by science. We must create the necessary organizations and forms for applying and multiplying the results obtained by science in practice.

The earlier our scientific workers become aware of this fact, the more promptly our native selection sector will rise to advanced positions of worldwide progress and will become an accelerator in the intensification of plant growing. This will make it possible to work out new selection programs, the implementation of which will help to resolve problems of great importance, such as an increase in protein, an increase in the photosynthetic capacities of plants, the absorption of atmospheric nitrogen, increased efficiency in mineral alimentation of plants, a drastic increase of plants' resistance to diseases and pests, and to the changing moods of nature. The successful solving of these problems will thoroughly change the image of agricultural production

and will create reliable prerequisites for a new "green revolution" -- which is the future of agricultural production.

All this, however, cannot be resolved by individual scientific workers and institutes through their own efforts. It is now necessary for the efforts of Bulgarian science to be joined together by building up programmatic collectives which are likely, within a short time, to create and apply the new generations of varieties and hybrids. This is one of the great tasks of the future scientific association. One of the first programmatic collectives must engage upon applying methods of cellular and genetic engineering in the selection of plants and animals.

The third problem of tremendous practical importance for our agriculture is the application of the entire contemporary system of management in shaping agricultural production. The solving of this problem is based on the successes achieved in recent years in the use of chemical substances, irrigation, complex mechanization, and automation. I am talking about the liquidation of the previously applied primitive and cliche methods; putting an end to the squandering of fertilizers, chemical substances, and water; the prevention of their negative effect upon soil fertility and plants; and about the transition to the scientifically founded control of plant alimentation, irrigation, and plant protection.

We must stress that highly efficient use of fertilizers and water as well as optimal plant alimentation are impossible without the total liquidation of weeds.

The experience of front-ranking okrugs in 1984 incontestably demonstrates the fact that plots cleared of weeds produce higher yields, even in years of drought. Science and practical experience proved a long time ago that weeds deprive plants of 50 percent of their moisture and of the valuable alimentary substances in the soil. The existence of weeds prevents the application of new resource-saving technologies of soil cultivation and makes a successful struggle against plant diseases and pests impossible.

The solving of these problems requires the creation of the necessary economic and organizational prerequisites, and renders it necessary, as early as 1985, to apply comprehensive agro-technological, biological, and chemical measures for the total liquidation of weeds.

The protection of crops against weeds, pests, and insects must become one of the basic criteria for the cultural standards of agricultural work and of intensification in all okrugs, agro-industrial complexes, and brigades.

The successful introduction of the system of shaping agricultural produce demands, as early as 1985, the implementation of important practical measures to this end. I am talking about the establishment of an organizational structure for the system of crop management, the creation of a material-technical foundation, based on advanced technical and automation equipment.

Conditions exist for the creation of a cybernetic model of crop management throughout the period of vegetation. The management of harvesting must be most closely linked to the system of managing and controlling the quality of agricultural production. Naturally, qualitatively new changes in the final result can be expected only under conditions of strict technological discipline. Any underestimation of this problem is likely to result in failure.

The conclusion is that only through the successful solving of the problems of soil fertility, selection, and crop management--on the basis of contemporary achievements in the scientific-technological revolution -- can we implement the strategic task of

building up solid agriculture, as well as increasing production efficiency. This is the chief prerequisite for the implementation of the great goals in animal husbandry, as well, and it also applies to the food industry section.

The first basic trend in increasing production in the animal husbandry sector is to drastically increase the average productivity of animals through methods of specialization.

The previously accumulated experience in this respect and the genetic fund that has been created permit us, as early as during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, to accelerate the process of mapping out a specialized meat-production cattle breeding sector. This will enable us to ensure the efficient utilization of the mountainous and semimountainous regions for the production of low-cost, high-quality veal.

The use of broilers in poultry breeding will develop on the basis of a new generation of hybrids and on the basis of artificial insemination.

In swine breeding we will continue to perfect the hybrids used in the past and create new specialized hybrids and breeds which are most likely to be used for various food resources.

The increase of animal fertility represents a tremendous reserve for a considerable increase of animal husbandry production. A feasible goal to strive for is to obtain, by 1990, over 90 living calves per 100 mothers, as well as 110-115 lambs and over 1,800 pigs per 100 mothers. This makes it necessary to introduce basically new systems of intensification in the breeding process through an earlier impregnation of young cows and of gilts, as well as through inducing twinning in ruminants and others. For the purposeful regulation and control of the reproduction process of animals we must widely apply modern biological drugs -- such as hormones and prostaglandins, as well as others.

Prophylaxis and health protection of animals are the main prerequisites of intensification in the animal husbandry sector, an essential factor in increasing its efficiency. The concentration and application of industrial methods in raising and breeding animals make it necessary to adopt decisive measures for improving health protection in the animal husbandry sector. By 1990 the animal farms and complexes must be equipped and additionally provided with a durable and efficient material base for prophylaxi. and health protection.

Particular attention must be devoted to the quality of biosubstances in order to have efficient immunological prophylaxis by improving existing, and creating new highly efficient vaccines, serums, hormones, and stimulants. In producing them we should take advantage of the most recent achievements of genetic engineering and biotechnologies, as well as of the new technical and electronic equipment.

The organization of veterinarian services must be seriously reevaluated by ensuring the perfection of such services and by increasing their state functions.

The second basic trend to be followed in the development of the animal husbandry sector is connected with the implementation of a decisive and drastic change in fodder production and in the introduction of modern feeding systems.

This demands that we adopt a wide range of measures for the prompt adaptation of fodder production to the greater new goals and tasks of the animal husbandry sector. There is even more: For the full stabilization of animal husbandry production it becomes necessary, on the basis of the plan, to create a reserve of 10-15 percent concentrated fodder and 15-20 percent of juicy and coarse fodder.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, on the basis of fully efficient feeding and improved care for animals, we must within 42 days, obtain a daily average growth of more than 1,000 grams of veal, more than 550-600 grams of pork, and more than 1,600 grams of broiler poultry. At the same time, we must attain the best worldwide norms in the expenditure of fodder per production unit.

Along with the increase of average yields from basic grain and fodder crops, we must achieve a drastic improvement in the use of early crops -- such as, rape seed for birds, peas, triticals, fodder mixtures, and secondary crops. In fodder production we must widely introduce new varieties of fodder, and more fully utilize the specific conditions of individual areas for obtaining cheap varieties of high-quality fodder.

We must decisively introduce new methods of harvesting, preserving, and processing fodder with a view to optimal conservation of its alimentary values. For ruminants we must take care to harvest the entire corn and barley crop, we must prepare hay with a high moisture content, we must process straw, plant wastes, and so forth. For feeding pigs we must preserve corn grains with a high moisture content, with part of their cobs, use waste from the food industry, and so forth. In connection with the need to more fully utilize fodder in animal feeding we must include various biological substances, as well as growth stimulators, stimulants for milk secretion, and so forth. In the mountainous regions, where beef cattle and sheep are raised, we must optimally improve the natural pastures and provide for local supplies of hay and other varieties of coarse fodder. For this purpose we must widely introduce new technologies aimed at improving the grass quality of meadows and pastures.

In conformity with new trends for the havesting, conservation, and utilization of fodder, we must reorganize our fodder industry. In the agro-industrial complexes and larger animal farms we must build up fodder workshops for the production of local fodder. The fodder industry should supply only protein-bioconcentrate components, while the servicing branches must ensure the production of the necessary microelements and vitamin-mineral mixtures.

The interests of our country make it necessary, during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, to fully resolve the protein problem and meet our needs with the resources we have gained.

The implementation of this task will ensure the stable and solid development of animal husbandry. It will guarantee the successful implementation and application of new technological systems in animal breeding. This is the third basic trend in the intensification of this branch.

As regards the cattle and sheep breeding sectors, in the forthcoming years we must comprehensively introduce the most contemporary technologies in order to breed animals adapted to natural conditions [prirodosuobrazno]. From their birth to their use for economic purposes, this rule should be applied. In order to secure greater meat production, we must apply the free pasture method, the method of breeding cattle and sheep without the need for herdsmen and shepherds.

As to the poultry and pig-breeding sectors, we must perfect the technologies of breeding by introducing batteries and cells, as well as elevated barred floors, with a view to optimal utilization of existing premises, with a view to improving the microclimate, and increasing the efficiency of production.

Successes in the areas of selection, veterinary treatment, and new technologies for animal breeding and feeding are a necessary precondition for developing and applying comprehensive and scientifically proven systems of managing animal productivity in separate branches. This is completely realistic and promising task, and agricultural science must deal with its implementation.

The trend of accelerating the introduction of scientific-technological achievements must be also implemented in private animal breeding through ensuring highly productive young animals, zootechnical and veterinary services, and modern equipment.

The issue of modernizing the food industry and elevating it to the present international level acquires particular economic, social, and political importance. The situation in this branch was recently the subject of a profound discussion on the part of the party and state leadership. The tasks to be solved until 1990 have been clarified in basic form. Their implementation must ensure the transformation of the food industry into a strategically effective, and competitive branch of the economy, closely connected with implementing the party's social program.

The main breakthrough in the intensive development of the food industry must be achieved through the accelerated and large-scale introduction of principled new vanguard technologies and the creation of an effective production structure.

The vanguard technologies are the main means of most comprehensively and effectively utilizing agricultural raw materials and of decisively improving production quality and competitiveness. The accelerated introduction of new technologies will ensure that our food industry achieves leading positions.

The accelerated introduction of the principles of new biotechnologies will cause increased intensification of many basic technological processes and thereby obtain new quality products, decrease the resources consumed by production, and protect the environment, as well as have a revolutionary role in increasing the technological level of the branch. In this context we must create an organization for the accelerated construction of plants for the intensive processing of corn, the production of enzymes, amino acids, and organic acids. This will create conditions to master the production of a significant number of new bioproducts for the needs of our country and for industrial-scale export.

It is necessary to broadly introduce capsular methods, and in the coming years carry out the introduction of ultrafiltration in the milk industry. Up to 1990 this vanguard method is to be introduced in the wine, beer, canned food, and meat industries. Its application will cause great savings of energy, significantly improving energy output and producing quality new food products.

Aseptic production, semi-cooked products are to be strongly developed, and thus cause cost reduction and effectiveness increase of the hitherto classical methods, and ensure increased durability, high quality, and preservation of the biological value of whole groups of foodstuffs. This method is to find broad application in the canned food, milk, wine, and beer industries.

Together with the massive introduction of new and modern technologies we must elevate classical technologies to a new quality level through the application of new technological solutions and the increased use of automatic and electronic devices, and so forth.

The introduction of new technologies must ensure the implementation of profound transformations in the assortment structure of production, something which in turn, must elevate the social functions and export significance of the branch to a new level, in accordance with the new requirements.

It is high time that economic organizations and enterprises in the food industry reoriented themselves toward production of prepared and semi-prepared foodstuffs, and preserved the traditional and specific requirements of the Bulgarian kitchen in the process. For this purpose, it is necessary to accelerate the construction of a modern material basis, which is to secure a significant increase of the ready foodstuffs and thus turn the food industry into an industrial basis of public and domestic nutrition.

Production of baby and dietetic food must develop at an accelerated pace, their range must diversify, and their biological value increase. Production of delicacies must quickly increase, as well as production of high-quality foodstuffs with geographic and controlled original names and the production of principled new products for better satisfying the needs and preferences of various consumer groups.

The new stage in developing the food industry requires the rapid introduction of additives to increase the biological value and flavor of foodstuffs.

It is necessary to begin the accelerated construction of capacities within the chemical industry, which are to produce low-bulk articles such as melioratives, stabilizers, emulsifiers, coloring agents, catalysts, and so forth, needed for diversifying the range and improving production quality.

At the present stage the strategic direction in developing the food industry is the construction of small- and medium-size enterprises, equipped with highly productive equipment and vanguard technologies. On this basis, many important problems of the branch can be solved quickly and effectively.

In the first place the production of raw materials, semi-cooked and ready-cooked products must be mastered, which can introduce profound changes in the image, quality, and effectiveness of production. What we have in mind is increasing the production of ready-cooked and semicooked foodstuffs for public nutrition and home use, as well as high quality foodstuffs in the meat, milk, canned food, and wine industries, carrying the brand name of the producing enterprise.

Secondly, the issue of supplying the conurbation systems with high quality foodstuffs of preserved biological value with minimum transportation costs and maximum effectiveness is to be solved on a principled new basis. This will be an important economic and social undertaking in developing and strengthening the conurbation systems.

The small- and medium-size enterprises program envisages the construction of a large part of these within the next year or two, and the rest up to 1990. Units of the National Agro-Industrial Union and the unions for self-supply of the conurbation systems must take an active part in this responsible cause.

Great attention must be paid to renewing the material-technological base of the major plants and combines, especially in the meat, canned food, milk, and butter industries, and so forth. A significant proportion of the small enterprises must be closely integrated with the major combines for the production of semicooked foodstuffs with a view to fully utilizing raw materials and preserving their quality.

The lagging behind in the technological level and in quality must be decisively overcome, and the design of foodstuffs packaging is to be improved and diversified. This issue cannot be postponed and must be definitively solved in the coming few years. It is necessary to create a special organization to coordinate work on packing.

Our policy in this direction must be directed toward massive introduction of the achievements of countries that are advanced in this respect, and toward the accelerated development of capacities for the production of modern and inexpensive packing materials. This requires the rapid mastering -- on the basis of licences and knowledge of the production of new kinds of packing materials. Such packing must secure the durable preservation of food and the biological value of foodstuffs, and the introduction of functional and modern design in accordance with increased aesthetic taste and the socialist way of life.

To this end, as early as 1985 and 1986 the lack of basic packing materials is to be eliminated and their quality is to improve, especially the quality of tinplate, glass, and cellulose packing material, aluminum foil, polymer, and other combined materials.

The chemical machine-building industry must quickly master as a matter of priority the production of new packing materials, such as thin and soft stannic tin, multilayer cardboard of the "tetra brick" type, high quality chrome paper, cardboards, and so forth.

The introduction of polymer, cardboard, and combined one-way packaging of appropriate weight for individual and group use is an important enterprise. Family-size packing as well as packing for the supermarket trade and public nutrition must develop broadly.

The further development of the food industry is unthinkable without the accelerated renewal of its material-technological basis and the introduction of vanguard technologies on the basis of principled new local and imported equipment.

Machine building for the food industry must be directed toward constructing modern, complex technological lines and units on the basis of vertical and modular specialization, broadly introducing automation, cutting down manual operations in technological processes, and increasing the share of domestically produced machines to 25-30 percent. The mastering of the production of machines and equipment for the application of vanguard technologies and the construction of small- and medium-sized enterprises is to receive priority.

The problem of constructing a modern storage and refrigeration basis for self-sufficiency in supplying the needs of the food industry and agriculture is exceptionally complex. However, its solution can no longer be postponed. Losses due to production waste and inability to utilize the world market situation are too great.

Along with fully satisfying the country's needs, the development of the food industry must expand our export position by increasing the export of highly profitable and competitive goods. Only on this basis can our food industry continue to develop in the future and assert itself as an important branch of our economy.

A new approach toward the balance of the country's biological resources is needed. Currently, about one-third of these resources are not being utilized, with the subsequent result that our economy is suffering great losses.

At the same time, world science and practice has at its disposal equipment and technologies to effectively utilize biological resources -- the in-depth and wasteless processing of basic plant and animal raw materials, the harvesting and processing of the entire biomass, especially in forests, meadows, and fields, everyday wastes, seaweed, and so forth.

This imposes the requirement of quickly developing a national balance of biological resources, as well as a concrete program for most effectively utilizing everything given to us by Mother Earth.

Of course, we must not wait for the development of such a program. Already this year we can reach a much higher degree of use of existing biological resources, using the existing material basis and experience in agriculture, foresty, and the processing industry.

Together with the issue of the balance of biological resources, the issue of utilizing nonbiological resources and producing protein and other products on the basis of biochemical technologies is soon to be solved by utilizing the experience of the USSR and other countries.

The general intensification of production requires the application of a qualitatively new approach and profound transformations in utilizing and developing the material-technological basis of agriculture and the food industry. Without underestimating the successes which have been achieved, we must point out that we cannot be satisfied with the degree of utilizing the powerful material-technological basis which has been brought about so far. In recent years, the workload of an average tractor has been kept at the same level. The capacities of the food industry have not been fully used. The hydrological amelioration fund has not been satisfactorily utilized. Almost one third of the mineral fertilizers and means of plant protection applied have been wasted because of weaknesses in the organization and application system of chemical means. All this had a negative influence on the harvest, productivity, and effectiveness of production.

Therefore, in the future as well, the main efforts of the party, state, and all agricultural organs must be directed toward most effectively utilizing the existing material-production potential.

At the same time, however, we must understand that we cannot reach new goals and solve the new tasks of general intensification and high effectiveness if, together with the measures for fully utilizing the existing material-technological basis of agro-industrial production, we do not ensure accelerated renewal on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

The road toward solving this problem was clearly pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his work "Problems of and Approaches to Constructing Developed Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria." "Obviously, the solution to this problem", he pointed out, "cannot be sought along the road of a simple quantitative increase.... Our party reached the conclusion that in order to construct a material-technological basis which corresponds with developed socialism, we must create a basis on a level with modern scientific-technological progress and must strongly rely on the achievements of the modern scientific-technological revolution."

It is from these positions that we must evaluate the level and possibilities of the existing material-technological basis in agriculture and outline the policy of its further development.

What is the situation now?

After the 12th BCP Congress a big step was made toward renewing equipment, primarily harvesting equipment. New equipment was also imported for irrigation. The quantity of fertilizers and chemicals supplied increased.

However, as a whole the material-technological basis of the branch does not correspond to the modern requirements. Some of the tractors, combine-harvesters, and trucks are physically old and obsolete, and their amortization period has already expired. The correlation between the energy supply and other machines does not correspond with the existing norms. The issue of the accelerated introduction of whole technological machine complexes is being solved only slowly. The level of the material basis in irrigation is also unsatisfactory. The complex mechanization of labor-intensive production -- tobacco, vegetables, and fruits, is also lagging behind. The material basis in cattle and sheep breeding does not correspond to the requirements of modern technologies. The renewal of the material basis, especially equipment, in the food industry is lagging behind.

What is to be done? What is the solution?

The renewal of agricultural equipment must be carried out on a qualitatively new basis through securing modern highly productive technological machine complexes.

It is necessary to supply predominantly technological complexes, highly productive machines and other modern equipment with high safety and ergonomic qualities. Simultaneously, we are to approach the problem selectively, according to the concrete conditions.

The line of securing the technological machine complexes for grain and grain-fodder crops is to be followed steadily. Lagging behind in the mechanization of grass and silage crops, especially in the semimountainous regions where great resources are being wasted, is to be decisively overcome.

A change must take place in securing harvesting equipment for vegetables, nonperishable crops, and tobacco.

We will soon solve the issue of producing and supplying reliable equipment for the accelerated introduction of new systems of processing soil, such as earth-loosening tools, flat-cutting machines, boring machines, sawing machines, especially those for direct sawing, and combined aggregates which perform several operations simultaneously.

The housing fund in agriculture must be renewed as well as the supply of modern equipment for transporting fodder, milking, and for cleaning and storing fertilizers. Thus, in the next 2-3 years the question of mechanizing the labor-intensive, difficult, and unattractive processes in this branch can be solved along basic lines.

Conditions are ripe for decisively applying automation in agriculture and the food industry. The directions of complex automation of the processes in agriculture must be quickly clarified. In the coming years we are to rapidly introduce the automatic management of the work assumed by machines, the microclimate in the farms, the feeding of the animals, and so forth. By 1985-1987 we must begin the automation of processes in the major poultry combines, and in the combines and plants of the food industry through the introduction of automation and robot systems.

The organization, system, and technology of repair and technical maintenance of equipment must be elevated to a new level of quality.

For this purpose special measures must be adopted for renewing, modernizing, and reconstructing repair plants and plants for producing spare parts. Okrug repair plants are to be strengthened. New technologies and flexible automated production systems are to be introduced in repairs, production of spare parts, and the reconditioning of used parts. Up to 1987 an automated system for managing the supply of spare parts to agriculture is to be set up.

As already noted, the technological reqequipment of agriculture and the food industry must be done on the basis of the newest, highly productive equipment. We rely very much on our machine-building in the implementation of this task. However, there is no doubt that imports from the USSR and other socialist countries will also continue in the future.

The use of chemicals in agriculture must be placed on a new equipment and technological basis in accordance with the comprehensive program which has been approved by the government.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the basis of chemicals in agriculture expanded considerably. Agriculture was supplied with greater amounts of fertilizers and other chemical substances. This fact was to a great extent responsible for the successes

achieved in grain production. A drastic change must be implemented within the forthcoming years along the following two lines: The quality of applied agro-chemical measures must improve and the coefficient of the use of chemical substances must be resolutely increased. This means that we must expand the variety of fertilizers and chemical substances, resolutely improve the physical-chemical and granulometric [granulometrichnni] indexes of these substances, and introduce and expand the production of highly concentrated fertilizers. The production of new varieties of fertilizers must be introduced, such as (lime ammonium fertilizers, microfertilizers, biopesticides, and substances with lower toxic levels, chemical retarders, plant regulating substances, vaccines, hormones, and others).

It is necessary to introduce qualitatively new technical equipment for the well-balanced application of fertilizers and chemicals, for the use of small, light-weight, and minimal [ultramaloobemni] methods and technologies.

It is no longer admissible to postpone the problem of building storage premises for the preservation and transportation of fertilizers and chemical substances. Under the present circumstances losses are tremendous.

The state and the problems of development in the material-technical base of agriculture were thoroughly analyzed and worked out in the memorandum submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Central Committee Politburo in 1983, on the basis of which the government adopted a special program on the subject.

What are the necessary measures to be adopted at the present stage?

The main thing is to ensure efficient organization and control of the implementation of the program adopted according to stages, and on the basis of long-term schedules for the period up to 1995. For this purpose, in addition to the efforts of the National Agro-Industrial Union, it is necessary to involve the more active participation of other ministries and departments which have obligations in this sector. From the very beginning, we must point out our concern at insufficient responsibility by these ministries and departments. We are talking about building a modern foundation, ensuring the necessary building equipment, materials, and transportation means.

The construction of new irrigated areas, the reconstruction and modernization of existing ones, must be implemented only on the basis of highly productive technical equipment and technologies. As early as the next 2-3 years we must widely introduce gravity-based methods of irrigation, the large-scale raindrop technique, as well as sprinkler, impulse, and osmotic methods, together with other techniques, in a fully automated irrigation system.

With a view to the comprehensive solving of the problem of intensive and stable agricultural development, along with implementation of the adopted program, we must resolve the question of building 4 million decares of irrigated areas in the Dobrudzha region by using the waters of the Danube, River a project scheduled for the period following 1995.

The problem of agro-industrial production at the accelerated intensification stage demands a change in policy and in the approach to the investment process. The basic share of investment means must be devoted to the prompt modernization of active production capacities in the agricultural and food industry sectors, to attain a contemporary technical level. New building projects must only be carried out whenever it is impossible to modernize existing plants.

In innovating the material base during the forthcoming period we are relying most on the principle of self-financing. Obviously, we will also in the future continue to assist some agro-industrial complexes in developing their material base.

Along with this, the accelerated innovation of the material base in agriculture and food industry demands additional resources for increasing the amounts of capital investments in these branches.

II. On Certain Organizational-Administrative and Socioeconomic Problems of Intensification

The great tasks which are assigned at the stage of comprehensive intensification demand a new method of resolving urgent organizational-administrative and socioeconomic problems of agriculture.

Urgent measures are necessary for the further development and perfection of specialization and concentration of agriculture.

Our agro-industrial complexes are among the largest agricultural organizations in the world. Mass production units for monocultures in the grain and fodder sectors have been established in our country and the same applies to durable crops and vegetables. Over 30 percent of pork meat, 80 percent of poultry meat, and 75 percent of eggs in the public agricultural sector are produced in large animal husbandry complexes. The territorial and specialization concentration has been basically completed.

Currently, however, the tremendous opportunities and advantages of large-scale agriculture are insufficiently utilized. In addition to this, life poses a series of new problems.

Where should our efforts be concentrated?

It is, above all, necessary to give preference to products of decisive importance for satisfying our population's growing need for foodstuffs, to those production branches that supply raw materials for industry, and to fulfill our commitments regarding long-term agreements with socialist countries.

No less care should be devoted to the supply of competitive goods which are in demand on the market, such as tobacco, grapes, vegetables, fruit, and others, in order to increase the currency income of our country.

The further perfection of territorial specialization and concentration of production must proceed by distributing basic crops, which are of decisive importance for production, to the areas most favored by natural and climatic conditions. The criterion in this respect must be to obtain maximum production with minimum expenditure by ensuring that existing food industry plants are fully supplied with raw materials from the nearest agro-industrial complexes and okrugs. At the same time we must observe the requirements for the full self-sufficiency of okrugs and local conurbation systems with regard to foodstuffs obtained from their own resources.

Great reserves are contained in specialization within branches and within farms and in concentration of production. Great experience has been accumulated in this respect, a series of questions has been clarified. The main thing now is to guide these processes in accordance with the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution.

In plant growing, particular attention should be paid to the establishment of the most efficient grain crop structure for every okrug and agro-industrial complex. Irrigated areas must be used efficiently by ensuring an optimal structure and the intensive processing of sowings. Plots of irrigated corn fields for grain must be increased to 4.5 million decares; soya plantations, to 8-9,000,000 decares; and alfalfa plantations, to 1.5-1.6 million decares.

As to the animal husbandry sector, specialization must be intensified in meat and milk production, on the basis of contemporary intensive breeding technologies.

Specialization within farms must be accelerated and implemented along the lines of establishing complexes, brigades, and subsections within brigades for the production of basic, high-quality single-product goods, for control over goods dispatched to the domestic markets as well as for export, in coordination with the production of additional goods.

Another basic problem concerns the further perfection of organizational-production and administrative structures and methods of management within the National Agro-industrial Union.

Following the establishment of the National Agro-Industrial Union and thanks to the consistent application of the new economic approach under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee, a series of measures was implemented for perfecting the structures, functions, and methods of work in the management of agro-industrial production. Considerable work was accomplished in implementing the decisions of the January (1984) BCP Central Committee Plenum. A twofold system was introduced in the management of agro-industrial complexes. Currently in the works is a new labor organization on a brigade basis in all branches and activities of agriculture. Most of the brigades are already operating on a cost accounting and inner-cost [vvtreshno] accounting basis.

We should, however, admit that changes in the administrative and organizational structures and management methods of the National Agro-Industrial Union and of its economic organizations do not sufficiently conform to the new tasks and requirements. The National Agro-Industrial Union is not yet functioning as an economic, state-public system. Administrative-bureaucratic [razporeditelni] methods still continue to prevail in its work.

What should be done to improve management?

It is, above all, necessary to coordinate the entire management system and all organizational-production and administrative structures of the National Agro-Industrial Union, from the Central Council down to the production brigades, with the basic scientific-technological and socioeconomic goals.

We must fully implement Comrade Todor Zhivkov's postulates on the perfection and consistent application of the new economic approach and its mechanism as a powerful lever for the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological progress into agriculture and food industry.

The activities of the new type of brigades must be improved and perfected in accordance with new criteria and demands. All brigades, without exception, must be based on economic and inner-economic [vutreshno stopansko] cost accounting. They must annually update their engineering projects on the basis of the most recent scientific-technological achievements. It is necessary to fully implement the tasks assigned by the theses of the BCP Central Committee Politburo dating from 1980 on the perfection of socialist labor organization in the agricultural sector.

We must decisively expand the independence, rights, and responsibilities of agro-industrial complexes and economic organizations in the food industry sector.

This means creating economic conditions so that, in implementing their tasks according to plan, the economic organizations may function as self-governing systems.

In this connection we must introduce the necessary amendments to organizational-administrative structures, to the functions and work methods of state economic trusts and okrug agro-industrial unions. Their main task will be to implement specific goals in connection with the introduction of scientific-technological progress and to increase the efficiency of production. In order to implement the adaptation of produce to the market and in order to increase incentive as regards interest in the final results of production, we must search for adequate forms of coordinating the activities of production enterprises with the work of foreign trade organizations.

The structure and functions of the National Agro-Industrial Union must be entirely adapted to the new requirements with a view to transforming it into a strategic center of implementing scientific-technological progress in agro-industrial production. The Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union must entirely reorganize its work by concentrating its attention on the implementation of efficient management aimed at the application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress obtained mainly through economic methods and motivations. This means carrying out changes in the Central Council's relations with other state organs, granting it greater rights and increasing its responsibilities as regards planning, material-technical supplies, investment policy, and foreign trade activities.

The acting mechanism of management reflects the basic principles of the new economic approach and the specific, peculiar features of agriculture. Coordinated with the new brigade organization, the mechanism played an important role in accelerating the intensification of production, stimulating the creative initiative of cadres, and increasing responsibilities and interest regarding final results of production.

The specific mechanism of agricultural management must continue to be applied in the future by constantly enriching and perfecting it with a view to stimulating scientific-technological progress and increasing the independence of economic organizations. Mutual relations between the National Agro-Industrial Union and other branches must be placed entirely on an economic basis. The fact that certain basic departments are underestimating their obligations toward the National Agro-Industrial Union as regards the intensification of agricultural production is a cause for concern.

It is a task of primary importance today to fully and consistently apply the new economic mechanism in the management of agro-industrial production under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. The economic basis must become the chief criterion in planning and applying every single scientific-technological achievement and in the process of intensification as a whole.

The comprehensive application of the economic approach must ensure the self-support of each brigade. A condition of crucial importance for this is to comprehensively apply the principle of piecework labor remuneration and, on this basis, to liquidate the principle of leveling and a consumerist approach. The principle of piecework payment must be applied as a basic form of labor organization and remuneration in all agro-industrial complexes and brigades, in all subbranches and activities of the agricultural and food industry sectors. The basic requirement of this principle -- namely, that wages must be earned -- must be made accessible to every individual worker. This demands that we introduce respective amendments in the normative documents settling workers wages. In order to avoid distortions in this respect, the process of introducing the piecework remuneration system must be closely watched and guided at all levels of production.

It is necessary to introduce drastic changes in the previously practiced planning of the agricultural and food industry sectors in conformity with the decisions of the February (1985) BCP Central Committee Plenum. The core of the plan must be the development and introduction of scientific-technological progress. On this basis we must determine the specific goals and tasks of agro-industrial production. In this approach we must take into account the specific conditions of agricultural production. On the basis of the

plan we must resolve the problems of reserves and, at the level of the National Agro-Industrial Union, as well as at the level of the okrugs and individual agro-industrial complexes, calculate the annual risk to which agriculture is exposed. It is necessary to guarantee the stability of the plan indexes within the framework of an annual and a 5-year period.

Automation in management at all levels of the National Agro-Industrial Union must expand on a wider front. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this respect. An upgraded [yerarkhicheska] automated management system has been introduced in the G. Dimitrov National Agro-Industrial Complex in Plovdiv, which facilitates a higher level of management and organization in managing the brigades, enterprises, and institutes belonging to the complex. An automated management system using electronic equipment must be introduced in all agro-industrial complexes. On this basis we will accelerate the establishment of a qualitatively new management system in the entire agricultural branch.

A new approach should be applied to the organization of financial-credit relations existing between the National Agro-Industrial Union, the state budget, and the credit institutions. It is necessary to create conditions which are likely to increase the economic and financial independence of the National Agro-Industrial Union as a whole, and of its economic organizations. On this basis we must intensify incentives for economic organizations and increase production efficiency. We must also perfect the direct, mutual relations between economic organizations, enterprises, and financial-credit institutions, which should also be based on mutual economic incentives and responsibility.

It is necessary to create a better and more flexible system of settling mutual relations between the prices of the means of industrial production and the purchase prices of agricultural goods. This makes it necessary for the Ministry of Finance and the National Agro-Industrial Union to jointly work out a special method and mechanism for maintaining an optimal level of coordination between the two kinds of prices in conformity with the adopted principle of compensation.

Certain elements within the credit system for agriculture should also be perfected by eliminating a series of restrictions on economic organizations. They must determine their own investment policy in accordance with the acting mechanism. We must implement a gradual transition to an unlimited financing of investments connected with the preservation and improvement of soil fertility, in connection with the creation of durable, new sowings, and in connection with the modernization of the animal husbandry base, as well as in connection with improving the people's conditions in work and everyday life.

In order to establish better opportunities for the full application of the principle of cost accounting and self-support and in order to create relatively equal production conditions in the agro-industrial complexes, it will be expedient, as of 1986, to introduce rent payments for land and a new system of settling profitability.

Certain measures and initiatives of nationwide importance in connection with the work of the National Agro-Industrial Union shall be financed by the state budget in the future as well.

State insurance of agricultural crops must also be coordinated with the tasks and requirements of intensification in agricultural production by increasing the incentives for agro-industrial complexes to increase production.

We must also in the future pursue the policy of creating prerequisites for the development of private plots, as an extension and addition to the public sector. We must pay greater attention to the prompt satisfaction of the private sector's needs for fertilizers, chemical substances, sowing material, and small-size [malogabaritna] technical equipment. In the conurbation systems we must expand the establishment of associations for the self-sufficiency of the population. Measures must be adopted to improve the activities of agro-workshops in the enterprises.

Intensive agricultural development demands the establishment of a new system and organization of scientific services for agro-industrial production, as well as an educational system for training cadres.

In establishing the Agricultural Academy, and a result of this, efforts were devoted to perfecting the organization of scientific services and the application achievements of scientific-technological progress. We can definitely state that certain positive changes have actually taken place. Nevertheless, they are not yet adequate for the demands of production. Scientific research work in most institutes has not been reorganized in accordance with the most important trends of contemporary scientific-technological progress. In many cases this research is a purpose in itself, because the majority of scientific research results are not implemented in practice.

The lack of efficient organization in the application of scientific research continues to be the weakest link. The National Agro-Industrial Union and the Agricultural Academy both failed to reorganize their activities along the lines of active application work on the entire agricultural front.

We are still far from the necessary large-scale changes in the training of leading and executive cadres, as well as in the system of increasing qualifications.

At the February BCP Central Committee Plenum Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with great urgency, raised the question of the comprehensive reorganization of our development on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution. The agricultural institutions, under the leadership of the academy, must apply to production basically new forms and solutions for perfecting scientific services in accordance with the new attitudes and approaches of the national scientific-technological policy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As regards agricultural science, the chief target in this process is the unmistakable definition of goals and tasks, namely fundamental tasks, as well as of practical scientific-technological activities.

On the basis of the drastic changes in the planning and coordination of scientific research we must reorganize the work of the institutes, of scientific links, and of individual scientific workers. In creating scientific products for the agricultural sector we must increasingly involve the participation of scientists in various fields; there is an increasing need to integrate all scientific branches in these tasks. This is precisely why programmatic organization in the management of science is an essential necessity in the agricultural and food industry sectors. By promptly building up the programmatic collectives we will not only define the social demands imposed on agricultural science, but this demand will be addressed directly to those who are responsibile for its implementation. In building up the programmatic collectives we must concentrate efforts and means along lines which will bring the quickest results.

The complicated and wide-ranging problems of intensification can certainly not be solved only through the efforts of the Agricultural Academy. It is now necessary to establish even closer cooperation with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, with the Medical Academy, and with their individual institutes.

Cooperation with affiliated institutions in the USSR and other socialist countries must be raised to a basically new level. The great potential of Soviet science must be even more fully used through the creation of joint collectives on topical agricultural problems.

In the forthcoming years the Agricultural Academy must devote its scientific efforts and the training of cadres entirely to the elaboration of basically new technologies in agro-industrial production, in conformity with the requirements of the present-day scientific-technological revolution. In this connection, measures should be adopted for the urgent reequipping of scientific institutes with modern instruments as early as during the first years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Along with the reorganization of scientific research work, we must carry out fundamental changes in the planning-design and engineering-application process. All necessary prerequisites exist for establishing efficient organization in introducing scientific-technological achievements into agriculture.

The task today is to introduce essential changes in the structure and functions of the National Agro-Industrial Union and those of the okrug agro-industrial unions, as well as in the economic organizations which are the chief organizers of applying scientific-technological progress. Within the National Agro-Industrial Union independent engineering links should be established which are likely to guarantee the accelerated application of ready-made and tested results of Bulgarian and foreign scientific research.

The development of our agro-industrial production demands much greater results from the system of training specialists and leading executive cadres.

It is necessary to accomplish qualitatively new changes in the content and essence of the training process in the higher education sector. In scientific research and teaching activities within higher educational institutions we must apply modern methods of biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and electronization. Specialists with degrees from higher educational institutions, with their newly acquired knowledge and skills, must be ahead of those used in practice. They should master not only the technologies of the present day, but those of the near future. This demands that higher educational institutions and universities become scientific research centers on the highest level. Priority should be given to the modernization of their material base, which should be supplied with modern equipment and instruments.

Under the conditions of the new labor organization based on brigades, the role of specialists with secondary education is increasing considerably. Scientific-technological progress demands a new type of cadres with secondary education, it demands highly efficient technological experts who should be the closest assistants of the brigade leaders.

All this demands perfection in the system of training of specialists with secondary school education, by organizing a new type of technological secondary school for the training of a new type of specialist and for developing new professional training.

We must expand and perfect the system of the purpose-oriented enrolling of candidates in higher and secondary educational institutions, with a view to overcoming manpower fluctuation and satisfying the local cadre needs for all okrugs and conurbation systems.

The introduction of achievements of the scientific-technological revolution into agro-industrial production poses qualitatively new requirements regarding the training and requalification of manpower. This demands the integration of new professions, the involvement of new detachments of our scientific-technological intelligentsia in the system of the national agro-industrial complex.

It is clear that these questions of increasing the general standards of professional training for those engaged in agriculture cannot be solved within one or two years. This is why we must adopt timely measures for organizing mass training and improving qualifications as regards the operation of new technological equipment and the application of new technological skills.

In the forthcoming years the tractor-machine operators and milking operators, as well as machine operators engaged in the pig-breeding and poultry-breeding sectors must be professionally trained for first rate qualifications.

The administrative-management personnel in agro-industrial complexes and other agricultural organizations must acquire a second speciality and profession, particularly in the mechanization sector, with a view to their full involvement and to their utilization in agricultural work during the high season.

The question of cadres in agriculture must be linked to the solution to certain urgent socioeconomic problems. In recent years we have observed unfavorable trends which are seriously impeding the further development of agriculture.

There is a contradiction between existing new technical equipment and technology on the one hand, and the state of training of the workers on the other hand.

The reason for this manpower situation in agriculture are numerous. The most important of them, however, are connected with the conditions of labor and everyday life, and with the slow pace in resolving certain social problems, as well as with the reduced prestige of agricultural work.

A number of decrees have been adopted by the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in the last 10 years to resolve the urgent social and everyday problems of agricultural workers, but many of the tasks contained in these decisions have not been implemented for various reasons. Even today, the majority of agricultural farms [dvor] are not built according to urbanization standards. The question of workers' transportation is being solved too slowly.

The labor conditions of certain basic professions in agriculture are unfavorable. Regardless of the increase of wages for agricultural workers, there is still a certain lagging behind labor remuneration in other branches. Certain urgent problems regarding the social insurance and pensions of agricultural workers, especially the machine operators, have not been solved.

These problems are if exceptional importance. During the period following the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum, our party adopted an unmistakable and consistent policy in this sector -- namely, to gradually equalize the conditions of everyday life of the workers class and the agricultural workers.

At the present stage of development the chief prerequisite for the implementation of this task is linked to the introduction of advanced technologies on a mass scale, to the innovation and improvement of the standards of the material-technical base, something which will facilitate people's work.

The task today is to work out a long-time program for finding a comprehensive and durable solution to the problems of the Bulgarian village and the Bulgarian rural population. This task will undoubtedly be accomplished according to the possibilities of our country.

Certain questions in this respect, however, demand urgent solution. Any delay in solving them will become an obstacle impeding the further accelerated intensification of agricultural production.

The question of urbanization of farms and ensuring adequate transportation for workers in all agro-industrial complexes and brigades must be fully resolved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. As to machine and tractor operators, the question of their transportation must be resolved as early as 1986. For this purpose the plan must ensure the necessary raw material expenditure limits and resources.

It is urgently necessary to revise wage schedule conditions and perfect the organization of wages in agriculture, particularly in the case of machine-tractor operators and those who work in the fields, by coordinating their wages with the conditions of hardship and the social significance of their labor.

It is expedient to discuss and resolve the question of fully equalizing the retirement conditions of machine operators with the conditions existing for the second category of manpower.

It is high time for a large scale settlement of the working conditions of basic categories of workers in agriculture during the various seasons and periods; so as to ensure good conditions and prerequisites for their recreation and restoring their health.

We must deliberately emphasize that these problems and tasks will be resolved and accomplished on the basis of principles of self-support and well-earned wages in every economic organization and in all branches of agro-industrial production activity.

We are all convinced that the great tasks posed for discussion at the present BCP Central Committee plenum, can be successfully solved only if we put into effect the postulate of Comrade Todor Zhivkov: "The party's agrarian policy must become an aim in the life of the entire people."

The exceptionally great changes which took place in our agriculture after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum were successfully implemented thanks to the correct Leninist line of the BCP Central Committee, created and implemented under the direct leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Even today, at the stage of building mature socialist, when agriculture is facing even greater and more complicated tasks of strategic importance, this makes it necessary for the party, through new approaches methods of work, to mobilize the efforts and energies of Communists, of agricultural toilers, and of our entire people, in order to transform agriculture into a highly efficient sector and economic branch, into a nationwide cause.

Upon which tasks should we focus the efforts of party work and party leadership?

In the first place our entire activity must now be devoted to a comprehensive and programmatic purpose-oriented approach, aimed at the accelerated intensification and increased efficiency of agro-industrial production.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, at the initiative of and with the personal participation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee and the government worked out and adopted a series of programmatic decisions regarding the problems of agriculture, speeding up and intensifying grain production and animal husbandry, the irrigation-melioration construction sector, comprehensive mechanization, the application of chemical substances in agriculture, the application of biotechnologies, and regarding the food industry and other branches.

The majority of the BCP okrug committees worked out and adopted specific programs for the intensification of agriculture, or of individual subbranches for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to 1990. These documents will obviously be further improved and perfected in the future.

Previously acquired experience shows that unless we change the approach and style of work, even the most competently developed programs will hardly produce considerable changes in production -- hence the great task of ensuring all necessary conditions for the implementation of the new decisions.

The basic requirement must be for the envisaged programmatic tasks to be guaranteed by the 5-year and the annual plans, by the National Agro-Industrial Union, as well as by the ministries and departments which produce and supply production means and services for the agricultural and food industry sectors. Along with this, we must increase the efficiency of control by party and state organs, above all by the Party-Government Council on Agriculture and Forestry, as regards the implementation of tasks.

The new tasks and problems will be accomplished and resolved in close cooperation with and with the assistance of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], of all united agrarians. This demands an improvement of further joint work between basic BCP organizations and BNAU local unions.

We must further enhance the role and responsibilities of okrug and municipal party committees, of basic party organizations so that they may be involved in the comprehensive accomplishment of the tasks of intensifying agricultural production.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, the experience of numerous okrugs convincingly demonstrated that wherever the BCP okrug committees apply the new approaches and criteria in their work and have specifically adopted the task of introducing the achievements of scientific-technological progress and of applying the new economic approach, considerable positive changes have occurred in the agricultural sector. Precisely on this basis, numerous okrugs have progressed from their past status as backward okrugs, and according to many indexes today they are even among the advanced okrugs. At the same time we must admit that wherever this approach was not applied, the agricultural sector is lagging behind, despite the fact that there are no great differences as regards climatic conditions and available resources.

The okrug and municipal committees, as well as basic party organizations in the agricultural sector must now focus their main attention upon tasks stemming from the present BCP Central Committee plenum, so they will bring about considerable changes in production and its efficiency as early as within the forthcoming years.

This demands that the party committees and organizations specifically engage in solving the problem of cadres by providing all their brigades and farms, within the next 1 or 2 years, with authoritative leaders, specialists, and experts, capable of organizing the introduction of scientific-technological progress and ensuring the practical application of the economic mechanism.

In this connection we must apply new forms and approaches of work with agricultural cadres, experts, and scientific workers, in order to create an atmosphere conducive to drastic change in their thoughts and actions, so that they may be specifically engaged in the accomplishment of the most important tasks, so that they may be supported and manifest a sense of responsibility in the tasks assigned to them. The new conditions are creating great opportunities for the full implementation of party postulates on the development of cadres at their work place, especially within brigades.

The okrug and municipal BCP committees must ensure that the core of political work should be transferred to the party organizations and to the new-type brigades, to brigade collectives which must become a platform of the party's organizational and mass-political work with people.

This is why it is necessary to implement urgent measures for coordinating the structure of party organizations with the structure of the new labor organization based on brigades. This actually means that every brigade should have an independent basic party organization or group, it means consolidating the party nucleus, especially among animal husbandry workers and machine operators.

It is extremely necessary, under the new conditions, to carry out a drastic change in the work of the party, the state organs, and the social organizations with young people in rural areas. The fate of our agricultural sector, of its intensification, will be determined to a great extent by the question of how we solve the problem of sending young, highly trained workers, loyal to the party and the people, to work in this branch on a permanent basis. This makes it necessary to change our approach in this respect and to ensure the complete solving of all problems connected with the self-realization of young people in villages.

The accelerated innovation and modernization of the material-production base will play a role of decisive importance in this respect. However, this is not the only prerequisite for solving the problem. We must introduce thorough, qualitative changes in the entire system of training and education, we must carry out a drastic change in the work connected with improving the prestige of agricultural labor and in connection with the permanent orientation of young people toward the agricultural sector, as well as toward the sphere of public services in rural conurbation centers. Talented and well-trained young workers, specialists, and scientists should be sent to the agricultural sector, on a priority basis, and especially to its decisively important branches, such as mechanization, animal husbandry, and other sectors.

In solving these problems under the leadership of the party we must involve the entire public: state organs, schools, sociopolitical organization,and above all the Komsomol, trade unions, and the Fatherland Front. A great role must be played by cultural institutions, creative unions and by our most distinguished creative personalities in the field of literature and the arts. They must create more important works connected with the new problems of agriculture, with the prestige of agricultural labor, with the future prospects of Bulgarian rural areas. With their active participation, the cultural life of our rural conurbation systems must be further enriched and come closer to the standards of life in the cities.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses its conviction that the party committees and organizations, the state and social organs and organizations, as well as all Communists, united agrarians, and Komsomol members will accept with deep understanding and with a great sense of responsibility the decisions adopted by the present plenum and will mobilize all working people for a new upsurge in the further, stable development of our socialist agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF 26 MARCH FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU281457 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Report by Iveta Fryvaldska and Frantisek Zdobina: "The Joint Session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers Was Held Yesterday; the Positive Development of Our Society Continues"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- The 16th joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers of the People and of Nations was held yesterday. As they do every year at this time, the deputies assessed and appraised at the session the extent to which we had succeeded last year in realizing our intentions and goals in all spheres of life.

The check on the fulfillment of the government's programmatic statement provides a suitable opportunity for recalling that next week we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Kosice government program.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal then submitted the CSSR Government's report on the fulfillment of its programmatic statement to the assemblies of the deputies.

Twelve deputies spoke in the debate on the CSSR Government's report. They affirmed that further exacting tasks await this year, and also in the coming 5-year plan period, for both the government and the individual management levels of our economy, but also the Federal Assembly deputies, and that they will therefore contribute all their efforts toward accomplishing these tasks.

In his concluding statement Premier Lubomir Strougal then thanked the deputies for their suggestions on the most important sectors of government activity. At the same time he replied to the question raised by Deputy Jaroslav Brabec, who asked about the state of work on the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In this connection Comrade Strougal said that the concept of the next 5-year plan is based on the dynamics of national revenue, which will show a more rapid increment than in the preceding years. In the future 5-year plan, the emphasis will lie particularly on cutting down the production consumption, on raising the technical standards of the processing industry, and on achieving desirable changes in the structure of the national economy. Another task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be the more rapid development of cooperation in economy, science, and technology among the CEMA member-states, and the deepening of production cooperation and specialization. We will also proceed far more efficiently in the investment sphere, which codetermines the rate of intensification of the national economy.

Then the deputies of the Federal Assembly unanimously approved the resolution that states that the CSSR Government is gradually ensuring the fulfillment of its program in harmony with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Federal Assembly takes due note of the fact that in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the CSSR Government effort is aimed at ensuring the tasks of the state plan of economic and social development, at deepening the dynamic development and intensification of the national economy, at establishing the prerequisites for preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term plan, and at ensuring our defense ability and developing a foreign policy for peace.

The joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers then discussed the government draft laws on the changes and amendments of Paragraphs 92 and 105 of the Labor Code, and on retirement allowances in the building industry.

Another point on the agenda of the joint Federal Assembly Chambers was the government proposal that submits to the CSSR Federal Assembly, in keeping with Article 19, Paragraphs 5/b and 6/b of the ILO statutes, the texts of the accord and the recommendations adopted at the 69th ILO session in Geneva in 1983, together with the statement of the CSSR Government's attitude. The deputies of the two chambers affirmed by voting their agreement to the ratification of the submitted documents.

In conclusion the 16th joint session of the chambers discussed the report on the activities of the Federal Assembly Presidium and of the presidiums and committees of the Chambers of the People and of Nations for the period from 12 December 1984 to 25 March 1985.

-- Immediately after the end of the joint session of the Chambers, the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium convened yesterday in Prague with Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium chairman, in the chair. According to the stipulations of Article 45, Paragraph 3 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium passed the law on retirement allowances in the building industry and the law that changes and amends Paragraphs 92 and 105 of the Labor Code.

DEFENSE MINISTER ELECTED MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

AU271318 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A session of the Central Election Commission of the National Front, chaired by its chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, was held on 25 March.

It discussed the report of the Slovak Election Commission of the National Front and the protocol of the Trencin District Election Commission on the results of the by-election for the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly in electoral district No 159, held in Trencin District on 22 and 23 March 1985.

The Central Election Commission of the National Front noted that, in the by-election, Comrade Milan Vaclavik was elected deputy to the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly.

The Central Election Commission of the National Front passed all election records on to the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly.

GDR-BULGARIA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE

Stoph Receives Lukanov

AU281311 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday, 26 March, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is visiting Berlin for the 21st session of the joint GDR-Bulgarian People's Republic Economic Committee.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a spirit of friendly cooperation and full identity of views, support was confirmed for the Soviet proposal made at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States: that the problems of nuclear and space weapons solved as a complex. This is indispensable for reducing international tensions and be for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear inferno, to prevent the militarization of space and to initiate concrete steps for the complete elimination of nuclear arms on earth. In the interest of securing peace in the world the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic will tirelessly strive for a further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The interlocutors gave an account of the multifaceted activities of the working people in the GDR and in the Bulgarian People's Republic for the political and economic strengthening of their respective countries in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and for the 13th BCP Congress.

As the two sides noted with satisfaction, the main trends in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, agreed upon by the party-state delegations of the two countries under the leadership of General Secretaries Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov in June 1983, for the period up to 1990 and beyond, are being reliably and successfully implemented. The successes achieved to date constitute a solid basis for further intensifying cooperation in research, development, and production in keeping with the CEMA summit conference.

The stipulations made for deepening and expanding cooperation in decisive fields of machine-building, electrical engineering, and electronics that have also been taken into consideration within the framework of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period are aimed at increasingly supplying the national economies of the two countries with high quality products by way of a continuous increase in the commodity exchange, the two partners underscored.

Participating in the meeting were Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Valcho Naydenov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the GDR.

Trade to Increase

LD281307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria want to increase mutual trade by over 7 percent this year. It is developing in a stable and dynamic fashion. This was stated at the 21st meeting of the joint economic committee of the two countries that ended in Berlin today after 3 days of consultations.

The chairmen of the committee, GDR and Bulgarian Deputy Premiers Dr Herbert Weiz and Andrey Lukanov, signed a protocol on the results of the meeting and on deepening cooperation. Specialization and cooperation in production and the extension of existing agreements were stipulated chiefly for engineering, electrical, and electronic and chemical products.

During the consultations they noted further progress in economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This concern, among other things, increased efficiency in the production of electroenergy, rationalization and smelting processes in non-ferrous metallurgy, and the development of new technologies and recipes in the food industry.

GREATER ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA PLANNED

LD281300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Romania are to deepen their economic, scientific, and technical relations, especially in engineering and electrotechnics/electronics. This was stated by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nicolae Marin, vice chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, during a talk in Berlin today. The present work on coordination of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan is creating important conditions for continuation of mutually advantageous specialization and cooperation, they said.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KADAR ON REELECTION

AU011435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary:

On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the MSZMP by the 13th party congress I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The communists and the working people of the GDR know and respect you as a loyal son of the Hungarian workers class, as an unswerving struggler for the communist ideals who has made and is making an outstanding contribution to deepening the fraternal friendship between our two peoples.

We are firmly convinced that the trustful cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties that serves the common cause of socialism and peace will further deepen.

We wish you, dear Comrade Janos Kadar, and all Hungarian communists and working people new great successes in building socialism and in implementing the decisions of the 13th party congress.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH MSZMP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Control Committee Report

AU290931 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 85 pp 8-10

["Report of the MSZMP Central Control Committee to the 13th Congress"]

[Text] The Central Control Committee [CCC] of the MSZMP worked in accordance with the organizational rules during the last 5 years. It fulfilled its mission: It helped strengthen the party's ideological, political, and organizational unity and unity in action. It safeguarded the purity of party life and the observance of party discipline. It supervised the Central Committee's husbandry of finances. It performed its work in consonance with the Central Committee. With its activity it served the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress.

The CCC agrees with the report submitted to the congress by the Central Committee, the proposed resolution, and the planned modification of the party's organizational rules. The documents reflect well our party's Marxist-Leninist policy. They assess the work of the last 5 years and our development and results in accordance with the true facts, and they indicate our weaknesses in a critical and self-critical manner. As proof of the harmony between constancy and the renewal of policy, the congressional documents provide a moderate program devoid of illusions; they present the main tasks facing us in building a socialist society. On the basis of this program, it is possible to mobilize the party and the Hungarian people as a whole for accomplishing our socialist objectives, overcoming the difficulties, and ensuring our country's further development and our people's prosperity by joint effort and better and more successful work.

The CCC obtained its experiences primarily in the course of examining party disciplinary affairs and its working relationship with party organs and organizations and state and social control organs. Their analysis and assessments have provided lessons and indications and have shown both improving and unfavorable trends.

The CCC of the MSZMP is submitting to the 13th congress its report on the work performed and on tasks.

I. Main Characteristics of Party Union, Party Discipline, and Party Disciplinary Work Since the 12th Congress

Faithful to its historic past and mission, the MSZMP responsibly fulfilled its obligation and served the interests of the Hungarian people and socialist construction in the last 5 years as well. Amid the more difficult circumstances of recent years, it has proved once again that it is able and destined to lead the country: It has worked out social, political, and economic tasks and directed and organized their accomplishment and made efforts to expose and resolve the problems and tensions manifesting themselves in the life of the society.

Our people trust the party, accept is leading role, and follow its policy. The classes and strata of our society have understood that accomplishment of the tasks decided at the 12th party congress requires intensified efforts; and they have worked in agreement for our country's ascendency. Thanks to this, we have succeeded in safeguarding our achievements and enlarging our assets. The trust of the people, and the national unity and concerted action based on it remain the cardinal guarantee for realization of socialist objectives.

Both firmness of principle and flexibility were expressed in our policy and its implementation. Our party paid attention to ensuring that the durable, unchanged fundamental principles of policy prevail; at the same time, in accordance with requirements of change and development, it renewed itself, not permitting policy to be distorted in either a right or "left" direction.

As a Marxist-Leninist party, the MSZMP pursues its activity on the basis of Leninist norms and the principles of democratic centralism. Its ideological, political, and organizational unity and unity in action prevail. Our party is strong and party discipline is firm, although party unity, party discipline, and steadfastness of the party membership have been taxed more in recent years and are being taxed more now than prior to the 12th congress.

The overwhelming majority of party members fulfill their voluntarily assumed obligations, exercise their rights, work in a disciplined manner, and come up to the greater requirements involving party membership. The communists' fulfillment of their commitments has decisively contributed to the fact that our society has developed in the last 5 years in accordance with the 12th congress' resolutions. Recognition is due all those party members who, with firmness of principle and selfless and devoted work, proved true to their commitment and the espousal of party policy.

The number of party members has continued to increase and new party members have been added to our ranks. The party has nearly 871,000 members. Every tenth adult citizen is a party member in our country. Communists of various social positions and age groups are gathered, on the basis of concerted action, in the party.

The CCC's position is that the demands imposed on party members by the party's organizational rules are realistic and feasible. The communist principles and assumed norms must come to expression in the acts and attitudes of party members. Party members have made a decisive impact on their environment, while, at the same time, they themselves are also being influenced. The rights and obligations involved in party membership encompass the assertion, strengthening, and acceptance of such values as honest work, an awareness of responsibility, discipline, modesty, and faithful service of society and the community. However, in practice these important criteria of party discipline do not always prevail without hitches and conflict in the life and attitudes of members.

Party unity and party discipline presuppose each other and develop in interaction with each other. Strengthening party unity strengthens party discipline and party discipline strengthens party unity. The conscious discipline of party members does not develop automatically and is not a static condition. Like the strengthening of party unity, the preservation and development of conscious discipline constitute a constant task, and they can be attained by ensuring, through education and constant supervision and accountability, that party policy becomes known and accepted.

Although the overwhelming majority of the communists lived up to their commitments, there were some who failed to fulfill the requirement of voluntary self-discipline. Since the 12th congress, 28,739 party members, 3.4 percent of the party's membership, had to be called to account and receive party punishment for violating party discipline.

In its work -- and, consequently, in this report as well -- the CCC deals mainly with the irregularities that manifest themselves in the party and society. It professes, however, that it is only possible to recognize, expose, and halt mistakes, weaknesses, and undesirable phenomena when one knows all the facts and considers development and results, and that this is how one should proceed.

Any other approach leads one astray and does not help action against harmful phenomena, but instead makes it more difficult.

Reasons for Violation of Party Discipline and the Social Phenomena Behind Them

One of the generally valid requirements for the party's initiatory, directing, organizational, and acting capability is firm party discipline, which is closely connected with the party's position and objective and subjective factors. Discipline of party members is affected by the level of development of society and domestic political life, but also, along with being affected by results, it is affected by the contradictions of development and the tensions of international life. The quality and state of party discipline are related to what the party's members are like and how far they are able to live and work in accordance with party requirements. As a phenomenon, violation of party discipline is a departure from party requirements and norms. Therefore, party organs and organizations exerted themselves through educational and supervisory work to prevent transgressions against discipline.

Our party is ideologically and politically united with regard to fundamental issues. This conclusion is valid even if there have been some party members who have held different views concerning partial aspects of party policy, or who have received with reservation some resolutions of the party or measures taken to implement them.

It is an important requirement of the order of our party life and the prevalence of party democracy that we should not confuse a party-minded expression of dissenting views with a violation of party discipline. Some people have adopted an erroneous position because of a lack of orientation. Clearsightedness was sometimes confounded by shortcomings of knowledge. There were people who found it difficult to recognize contradictions and judge phenomena taken out of context. Others simplified certain issues and incorrectly generalized individual cases. Some party members presented dissenting opinions or views while voicing their concern as well. Often, the reason people did not accept explanations for essential changes arising in the course of the development of society, or accepted them only partly, was the fact that these explanations did not tally with their previously obtained knowledge of socialism. Changes and measures necessarily occurring in the course of socialist construction were accompanied frequently by differences of views and by sharp debates in some cases.

The quality of the party's unity in action is expressed through the implementation of resolutions, the activeness of party members, and the fulfillment of party assignments. There were party members who did not fulfill these requirements. Party punishment was meted out to more than 2,000 party members for failing to implement resolutions and for neglecting party assignments. As compared with the previous accountability period, the number of people called to account has increased, but there is reason to presume that this figure does not reflect the true situation. There is a perceptible slackening in the implementation of resolutions, against which more consistent action should be taken than heretofore.

On every level in general, there is greater accord and unity in accepting party resolutions than in implementing them. There are several reasons for this, all of which are connected with the manner in which the resolutions affect individual party members personally, or with the extent to which they realize and comprehend the purpose of a given resolution: This is, among other things, why it is important to inform and convince the party membership, to ensure that resolutions and the positions adopted are understood and accepted, and to constantly foster and supervise implementation. Confusion was sometimes also caused by the fact that the measures for implementing resolutions deviated from the spirit and purpose of the resolutions.

The party members want party resolutions and state ordinances to be consistently implemented. They profess that rights and obligations must be considered a homogeneous entity and are equally valid for everyone. They disapprove of lack of accountability for omissions of duty. Frequently, the slackness in implementation of party resolutions and observance of state ordinances elicit the fact that some party members urge administrative measures against certain members because they consider the methods of political work inadequate. On the other hand, others disavow the need for administrative measures even when they are justified.

Conscious party discipline based on conviction demands a correct interpretation and application of democratic centralism. In this respect there are sometimes faulty concepts and practices to be found. Some people consider democracy an excuse for irresponsible, never-ending, infinite debates and boundless actions. They consider centralism as supreme, separating it from democracy. This shows that some people are unaware that together with overall social goals and interests, local needs and efforts can also be adequately expressed in democratic centralism. Others find it difficult to harmonize their personal interests with those of the community. The practical distortion of the principle of democratic centralism is reflected also in the fact that authoritative organs sometimes postpone and circumvent measures.

The party, in shaping and implementing policy, cannot do without party-like debate and the party membership's opinion prior to decisions. The communists have gained great political experience in the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of debate and unity. This is one of the important elements of party unity, increasing party democracy, and the development of party life. There were people, however, who misunderstood what freedom of debate is, and in an unparty-like manner, after the decisions were made, instead of acting they continued the debate and openly expressed their different opinions. They did not consider themselves under obligation to submit to the will of the majority, the majority decision. We also cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that certain people consider debate, which is necessary before decisions are made, as unnecessary fussing, especially if differing opinions and proposals emerge in the course of the debate.

Criticism and self-criticism are of outstanding importance among the norms of party life. This is an indispensable means of strengthening party discipline. Its party-like practice can prevent mistakes and influence the people. Basically, there is order in the party concerning this issue. In some places, however, people are offended by criticism, and some people consider the uncovering of reasons for mistakes as personal remarks, and self-criticism as an outdated antiquity. There are also people who abuse the right to criticize and take an irresponsible stand in a demagogic way. Others suppress criticism and take revenge against the criticizing person. Suppression of criticism and revenue against criticism hurt party norms and are therefore severe party offenses. Party punishment for such behavior has been meted out to 304 party members in recent years.

In the course of analyzing the responsibility of party members who violate party discipline, we have found also that the organizational order and discipline of party life is not adequate in every party organization. The number of party members who, claiming various surplus activity and business, do not participate in party events and neglect their party membership obligations is increasing. We have been unable to strengthen and enrich to the desired extent the movement-like nature of party work. There are too many decisions, unnecessary rules and regulations on guidance. The bureaucracy, formalism in party work, and paper work have not decreased together with the necessary modification of organizational life.

Registration of retired party members in the residential area district party organization is often marred by conflicts. It is difficult to part from the well-known communist community and adapt to another movement's environment while at the same time adjusting to a pensioner's life.

The members of this generation also deserve greater attention, care, and patience from the point of view of their new place where they continue their party life. They should, by all means, feel that they are appreciated and that the party continues to count on them. We cannot afford to lose a single aged party member because he may temporarily be undergoing understandable human conflicts while completing his active worker's life.

Our party's Central Committee has made important decisions concerning further development of our social and economic life. Starting from this goal, it has also taken a position concerning the modernization and further development of the economic management system. The consistent implementation of this position serves the socialist development of our society and promotes an increase in efficiency in productive and creative work. The party members and public expect that the development of economic management will improve society's situation in such a way that production efficiency and increases in material wealth will lead to improvement of the population's standard of living and living conditions.

The working class, particularly the workers active in large enterprises, play an outstanding role in the reproduction and development of socialist social and production relations, and in the creation of material wealth. Through its work and social activity, the working class continues to be the main trustee, the political basis of socialism, the basis of the society of work and the working people. The contradictions in the reorganization of the production structure, the changes in living conditions, the increase in the cost of living, and the fact that the conditions of social and public life have become more difficult are also causing uncertainty and doubts in many workers. Therefore, analysis of their situation, improvement of their work and living conditions, making them aware of their social role, and the most complete and direct development ever of the workers' initiatives are indispensable conditions for their advancement.

The difficulties of our economic situation have made their influence felt in several areas. The conditions of certain strata -- mainly of elderly people whose pensions were established earlier and are small, including those who have no other sources of income -- have deteriorated. Improving their living conditions requires society's special attention. Another alarming phenomenon is that it is becoming increasingly difficult for young families with many children to earn a living. It is a striking contradiction that some of the people are struggling with the everyday problems of life, while a smaller group are getting rich and taking hold of an amount of material wealth disproportionate to the value of their work and incompatible with the norms of our society. This understandably hurts society's sense of justice. Negative elements in the inevitable process taking place in the course of our society's development are also causing disturbances in community and public life. It is an urgent task to multilaterally analyze them, curb them, and eliminate them.

One can justifiably expect from party members that they give an example in safeguarding and increasing socialist property. The overwhelming majority of the membership is fulfilling this obligation. The party organizations and organs have taken a stricter stand against those who harm socialist property. This is proved by the fact that in the period of the report more than 5,000 party members have been given party punishment for such offenses. Analyzing the causes, we also see that party members can be made to falter by existing or new ways to dishonestly acquire material wealth. There has been an increase of such abuses both in the case of individuals and of units engaged in economic activity. There is frequent speculation with plots and housing; illegal price increases; cheating of buyers; "tricky stratagems" with inventory-taking, discounts, and selections; nominal extra jobs; and other methods of dishonest profit-making. Sometimes business work partnerships and household and ancillary farms receive greater advantages than is permissible.

Curbing these advantages is made difficult by the fact that the collectives and leaders of different positions in certain units engaged in economic activity are also involved in these unjustified advantages. The payment of bribes is also spreading in trade and in relations between enterprises. As early as the 12th congress, attention was drawn to the circulation of income redistribution, a circulation that can be controlled only with difficulty. The situation in this area has not improved. Gratitude money and tips which irritate public opinion have been continuous subjects of social debate in the period covered by the report.

Supplementary and auxiliary activities (small ventures and business work partnerships) have emerged in recent years. Their creation was justified by people's economy and social interests, mainly to supplement the activity of state industry, trade, and services, and to improve the supply of and services to the population. In appraising their activity, we are also encountering extremist opinions. Some people overestimate the role of these forms and inadmissibly contrast them with the large socialist enterprises. The opposite opinion also occurs: underestimation and opposition to the new forms of economic activity. These are nurtured by the irregularities and abuses resulting from the shortcomings of regulation. Private and contractual small trade is necessary. It is inadmissible, however, for people involved in such trade to push up prices by stockpiling goods in short supply or to contribute to abuses through their tricks.

Great damage results from party members abusing their positions to gain personal advantages; 1,057 party members received party punishment for such reasons. Among them there were people who demanded or extorted unjustified advantages and favors. Others abused the authority given to them in their spheres of activity. No one can be allowed to do this.

The party demands that its members provide an example in their work, in the course of fulfilling their activity. The majority of party members fulfill this demand, but there were also members who did not fulfill the requirements. Some 1,000 party members were called to account each year for violating work and service discipline. The idea -- and unfortunately the experience too -- that it is possible to attain material wealth and even great income without work or with less work is the cause of this inadmissible behavior. When there are bad examples, honest activity is undervalued. This also has an unfavorable influence on work discipline and order, and leads to indifference.

An unfortunate fact is that there are also party members who do not fulfill their obligations as citizens and violate the law. Respect for the law is obligatory for everyone and every citizen is expected to keep the norms of social coexistence. This refers especially to party members.

The overwhelming majority of party members live honestly, and only a small number lead a morally objectionable way of life. Some 1,000 party members had to be called to account each year for a striking lack of moral sense, irresponsibility with their families, their surroundings, and with each other, and for drinking. Avoiding empty moralizing, there is a need to more fully define the requirements of socialist morality and the rules of life in harmony with the endeavors of socialist society. There is a delay in the formulation, propaganda, and shaping of the goals of socialist life and lifestyles. Today the shaping and strengthening of socialist morality is an important social task of vital political importance.

The development of social awareness has not kept pace with the development and increasing material wealth of society. This manifests itself in a distortion of the way of thinking, scale of values, and aims and aspirations of some people. There are people for whom the acquisition of material wealth has become the purpose of life and who are not deterred even from resorting to dishonest means to achieve that end.

These zealots of wealth push and grab and, in their selfishness, take advantage of any opportunity, frequently by hurting society and other people. Although only a narrow group is involved in this, its impact is felt over a wide sphere. These attitudes, which are alien to us, affect party members as well. However, one must not identify materialism and selfishness with correct assertion of the principle and practice of material incentives. One must appreciate it when a person works honestly to ensure that he and his family can live in better circumstances. It is the acquisition of income without work that must be prevented by any means. The fundamental socialist social principle that work, the assumption of responsibility, and socialist justice should be the way to ensure material goods and prosperity is consistently to be asserted.

From the viewpoint of order and discipline as well, communists working in leading positions are playing a key role because both party members and nonparty people consider them personal representatives of socialist power. Apart from a few expectations, communist leaders have lived up to their commitments and worked in an exemplary manner, and their attitude has also met the demands. By virtue of their positions, they deserve more attention and appreciation, but protection as well, because mistaken generalizations occur most frequently where they are concerned. Party organizations have engaged themselves more minutely in examining the attitudes of leaders. In justified cases, they have initiated the replacement of unsuitable leaders and imposed greater demands on newly installed leaders.

In cadre work -- along with a recognition of results -- attention must be called to weaknesses as well, because they also affect party discipline. The requirements of cadre policy must be observed and enforced. Concessions have been made with regard to these important requirements in some cases. In personnel matters it frequently happens that decisions are made on the basis of superficial impressions and views that have only been heard but not verified.

Insufficient opportunities are provided for committed, well trained, and talented young people who wish to apply their knowledge and energy in the common interest. In cadre work, too, the wisdom of older and more experienced leaders must be merged with the zest of young people.

We have found on several occasions that unsuitable and unworthy leaders were rescued by being transferred to other positions, which only contributed to their committing more mistakes. Sometimes leaders who had tolerated slackness and a lack of discipline were not held responsible and decisions were deferred, as a result of which there was damage. Where leaders are concerned, impotence and inability to act are not a mere result of unsuitability but actually a grave mistake.

The overwhelming majority of working people appreciate and want order and discipline and respect the leader who has the moral fiber to call people to account in this respect. The party organizations must support and defend the leaders who maintain order and discipline in accordance with requirements. Still, it has happened that some people have tried to discredit and malign leaders who consistently demand work accountability.

Favoritism that affects personnel matters also harms political objectives. Frequently, recommendations involving personnel are accepted without taking into account the requirements needed for the position. When it later becomes evident that the person concerned is unsuitable for the tasks accompanying the position, it is not the backer that is blamed, but the party organization. After the event the appointer is hardly ever vindicated of responsibility as leader. Some leaders try to surround themselves with people who accept everything without criticism. In the period covered by the report, there were leaders who were led astray by materialism and a craving for acquisition. Many of them spent beyond their means and obtained unlawful advantages by using their contacts in an unprincipled way.

The majority of leaders to whom party punishment has been meted out had to be called to account because of the harm they caused to socialist property, or for obtaining unlawful advantages, or for corruption.

It is worth noting that people who have only been party members for a short time, for only a few years, have received party punishment out of proportion to their numbers in the party. This is indicative of, among other things, shortcomings in the admission of members and weaknesses of educational work in the party.

Culture, literature, and the arts fulfill an important role in the shaping of social awareness and morals and the education of people. They serve, with the means characteristic of them, the development of socialist awareness, humanism, and culture. Party members and the public receive with recognition socialist, humanist, and high-quality works. Their impact is a great force in shaping people. Literature and the arts notice and rightly criticize the weaknesses and anomalies in our life. The reason we sometimes react to this criticism impatiently is because we feel that primarily the party organs and organizations, the responsible leaders, the environment, and the directing organs should have exposed and eliminated the phenomena brought to light. The views that this criticism has not come "from within" and has not been dictated by concern for the system, but that it has come "from outside" and it was not produced by pure intentions, either, is not always well-founded. We must, for this reason as well, strengthen the spirit of criticism and self-criticism in the party. We, the communists, must struggle and act, outstripping everyone, against mistakes, shortcomings, and distortions.

We can raise generations who have a sound way of thinking and attitude only if we appreciate the work, results, and achivements of our people and appraise our historical path, progressive traditions, and the struggle of our predecessors in a manner faithful to reality. Attempts by some people to embellish and falsify Hungarian history between the two world wars are at variance with the facts and historical truth. Conversely, they make the first decade following the liberation appear as though only mistakes, transgressions against the law, and crimes characterized those years and as though a decisive historical turnabout did not take place in the class character of power and conditions of ownership at that time. They underestimate the previous country-building work of the people and the party and, indeed, sometimes their present efforts and socialist faith as well. This rightly elicits the antipathy and indignation of many communists and nonparty people, and, therefore, acting against these views is justified.

In the 4 decades that have elapsed since the liberation, social, economic, cultural, and social welfare development has taken place in our country that has produced a tremendous historical change in the life of the Hungarian people as a whole. This is an undeniable historical fact, one that cannot be effaced even by recalling that the leadership at the beginning of the fifties committed grave mistakes and crimes. The MSZMP has evaluated this period and corrected the mistakes, and, having drawn the appropriate lessons, has continued its policy unwaveringly for almost 3 decades.

The overwhelming majority of our party membership and people identify themselves with our party's international activity and the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic. They approve and support their position developed on the nationalities issue. However, there are people who try to sow doubt about this policy among our people, who are rightly sensitive to our national past and present, and who are experimenting with questioning socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and with reviving dangerous bourgeois nationalism. We must wage a consistent struggle against such endeavors.

The role and significance of various forms of news communication -- particularly those of television and radio -- have increased to an unprecedented degree in our era and in our society. They inform and orient millions of people about the issues of our era, shape people's way of thinking, and influence views and tastes. Recognition is due to those working in the sphere of mass communications for the merits they have earned in this work. However, we cannot leave it unsaid that, particularly in recent times, we experienced unfavorable and, in some cases, harmful manifestations in mass communications activity as well. By a single level and tendentious portrayal of negative phenomena, some programs and scripts harmfully influence public opinion. Apart from not presenting the whole truth, one-sidedness nibbles at people's faith as well, and does not inspire action to improve things. Several writings, plays, and movies have appeared that cast doubt on our achievements, distort and generalize on the basis of isolated situations, enlarge mistakes, and deny and leave unsaid the results of the strenuous struggle of our people. Written works that reflect antisocialist views and attack the socialist system have also been allowed to be made public. These phenomena are causing perturbance, incomprehension, and justified indignation among party members and nonparty people.

A greater sense of responsibility must be required of the communists working in this sphere, primarily from the leaders. To enable them to help spread our ideology and ensure that our policy is understood and accepted with commitment to party policy, continuous information must be provided for the conduct of their responsible work; in addition, the conditions necessary for the requirements imposed on them must be assured. We must consistently assert the party's correct cadre policy principles in this important sphere as well.

Changes in all areas of social life and particularly in economic life have accelerated. New tasks, manifestations, and problems have emerged, and ensuring that they are understood calls for more intensive political, enlightening, persuasive, and educational work. The party organs and organizations have made considerable efforts in the party members' ideological and political education, but they have not been equipped and prepared to answer all new phenomena. This, too, is why some party members have become uncertain, their support of the party's ideas has weakened, and they have refrained from acting against erronous views. Even well-qualified communists prepared in ideological debates have not always represented the party's standpoint resolutely and at the suitable time.

Not every party member was able to fulfill the party's requirements in ideology and outlook. This was a more serious problem among a small part of the party membership, and it involved a violation of party discipline as well. Party organizations are uncertain on some occasions and sometimes too strict, while, at other times, they are too lenient in appraising their own breaches of ideological requirements.

Some Experiences of Party Discipline Activity

The activity of party discipline is an organic part of the activity of party policy. Its goal is to promote, defend, and strengthen party unity and the discipline of the party membership. According to the experiences of the Central Control Committee, this activity, in accordance with the provisions of the organizational regulation of the 12th congress, serves the party interests well. The safeguarding of party unity and purity, strengthening party discipline, the education of individuals, and the prevention of mistakes were asserted in the party discipline activity. The demand for moral purity on the part of communists has come to the forefront in the majority of the party organization, and they have taken a more consistent stand against those who have committed a breach of discipline.

They used warning discussions if they encountered unfavorable phenomena in the activity and behavior of party members who had not yet commited breaches of discipline.

In the majority of matters relating to party discipline, the party organs and organizations imposed just and realistic party punishment. The party members called to account were generally given party punishment proportionate to their offenses. A considerable number of these offenders were given possibilities to correct their mistakes within the party, with the help of the communist community. Those, however, who committed serious offenses against the norms of the party were ousted from the party as they became unworthy of party membership.

There has been a decrease in the number of appeals against party punishments. This shows that the decisions were realistic and just. The overwhelming majority of actions related to party discipline were carried out in accordance with the principles and according to the order of the party. The investigations were thorough, profound, and party-like. In the period of the report, the decisive majority of the procedures related to party discipline were started in the basic party organizations. Today they no longer expect measures to be taken "above," although it still happens that they are lenient with party members who committed breaches of discipline. Party members are demanding that the persons responsible for failures be revealed; however, they often hestitate to take the necessary steps in their own community. People often speak only in generalities and impersonally about mistakes even at the party forums.

There has been a considerable development in the party committees' guiding activity in party discipline work. The party executive committees fulfilled this task adequately. The majority of them regularly evaluated the situation and experiences of party discipline and party discipline work, and drew the proper conclusions. In certain matters, they have made responsible body decisions.

The publication of party discipline matters took place according to organizational regulations. The party press has also dealt with some matters, mainly with the lessons to be learned from them. The party organ authorities made public only cases where general lessons could be drawn and where publication was politically justified. They generally followed the principle that the consequences of each party discipline matter should be drawn in the places where the offense took place and where the mistake can and must be corrected.

The party discipline committees' activity has improved since the 12th congress. They have worked according to a developed work order, in a party-like way. They have fulfilled their tasks responsibly and conscientiously. In addition to the investigation of discipline matters, the prevention of offenses, party unity, and safeguarding party discipline have come to the forefront. Well-prepared communists with great experience are active in these committees and their proposals were thorough. Their analyses related to party discipline and party discipline activity were used by the party organs. Taking into consideration the general development and the development of democracy in party life, it is justified that in the future the disciplinary committees carrying out disciplinary investigations should make decisions in matters concerning party discipline. The disciplinary committees are suitable for this. The proposal on modification of the party's organizational regulations contains authorization for the disciplinary committees to make decisions.

There are also shortcomings in party discipline work: First of all, the fact that offenses were not always followed by necessary accountability on a party disciplinary level and by party punishment. Thus, the educational effect of party discipline work failed to come about, and its function of defending the party and party members was damaged.

In certain places the principle of consideration has been misunderstood and, taking into account the party member's earlier merits, a party disciplinary procedure was not even started. The principle of equal judgement was not asserted everywhere -- sometimes more lenient, and other times more severe measures were taken.

II. The Activity of the Central Control Committee

In the period of the report, the Central Control Committee carried out its work in accordance with party order, organizational regulation, and the decision of the 12th congress. It worked in harmony with the leading organs of the party and endeavored to implement their decisions. It was helped in its activity by the Central Committee and its organs.

The Central Control Committee strived to discover the social, political, economic, and ideological background of the disciplinary offenses. It submitted the experiences to the leading party organs. Their observations drew the attention of the leading party organs and of the communists active in the government and in the state organs to factors weakening party unity and party discipline and in certain areas to the shortcomings of regulation and the need to improve control.

Between the two congresses, the CCC also appraised the experiences of work and summarized lessons, and it informed the Central Committee of this. In cooperation with Budapest and county party organs, it conducted exchanges of views with approximately 10,000 party functionaries, serving also in this way the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress and the April 1983 resolution of the Central Committee.

The body has worked out and laid down in a guiding directive -- on the basis of the party's organizational rules -- the principles and methods pertaining to party disciplinary work. To inform party organs, it has regularly published FORUM, its periodical informative organ. It furthered the strengthening of party discipline, the prevention of mistakes, and the development of party disciplinary work by articles and studies in the publications and the press of the party and by lectures and consultations in party education.

In the period covered by the report, the CCC passed decisions, on the basis of thorough and careful investigations, in 564 cases: in the first instance in proceedings, appeals, the nullifying of party punishments, and readmissions to the party. The CCC investigations were conducted in a party-minded manner and helped to protect and strengthen the party and educate the party members concerned. In the course of the proceedings and in meting out punishments alike, it strove to ensure that the party members concerned realize and stop their mistakes. In the course of party disciplinary proceedings, the party members concerned were invited to the body's session, at which they could make observations. The decisions of the body were made after an appraisal and consideration based on facts in every case. There were no unwarranted interventions or attempts to intervene in the course of the disciplinary proceedings.

The CCC has fulfilled the charge of the Central Committee to review appeals against party organizations' decisions concerning party punishment. Of 239 appeals, it increased the severity of the punishment of 20 party members, mitigated the extent of punishment in 63 cases, and approved the rest.

When people were called to account in connection with party discipline, the CCC gave particular attention to spheres of authority. It followed the important principle that party members should be called to account where they committed the act that violated party discipline: at the party organization or basic organizations to which they belong.

In the case of those who are under the authority of higher party organs, or in cases in which there was the possibility of prejudice or interrelationship [osszefonodas], the CC assumed the initiation of party disciplinary proceedings. In the first instance, it conducted investigations against 71 party members, from among whom it passed decisions in the cases of 42 party members in leading positions. Regardless of function, it held responsible those who have come into conflict with party norms. In its appraisals, it bore in mind the principle of equal criteria and responsibility commensurate to the act and position.

The disciplinary investigations that have been conducted also provided a direct opportunity for the CCC to analyze experiences and draw lessons. A considerable portion of the offenses that have been committed were motivated by subjective causes, human weaknesses, and character shortcomings. However, environmental factors are also partly responsible: With more effective preventive work, timely warnings, more consistent supervision, a correct interpretation of trust, and a suitable critical atmosphere most violations of discipline could have been prevented.

Some 3,770 notifications, complaints, and requests from party members and nonparty people were received by the CCC. It devoted great attention to these. It examined some of the notifications within its own sphere of authority and dealt with them. For the purpose of attending to them, it forwarded most complaints and requests to the competent party and state organs. Regarding content, the notifications, complaints, and requests addressed to the CCC included many kinds. The larger portion of them consisted of personal problems, the smaller portion complaints in the public interest. They concerned various spheres of the party and society. About half of the requests and complaints were well-founded while the rest contained imaginary grievances and unrealistic requests.

Overhwelmingly, the notifications aimed at signaling an erronous attitude of leaders, unprincipled interrelationships, immodesty, the wasting of public money, excessive expenses for entertaining, and abuses. The majority of complaints involved the soulless transaction of affairs by some authorities and offices, bureaucracy, prejudice experienced at local organs. narrow-mindedness, antidemocratic attitudes on the part of leaders, and bad working environments. They also showed that some of those complaining have no confidence that fair and objective investigations by local organs are possible; some suspect local interrelationships; and some fear retaliation. A considerable number of the requests referred to living conditions that have become more difficult and personal problems and strains stemming from this. There were people who made unjustified requests and raised objections to legitimate proceedings by state organs and offices. The number of anonymous notifications has increased. Many of them concerned complaints that are justified or partly justified. However, there were also slanderers who spread falsehoods about certain persons with the intent of harming them.

The CCC investigated the management of finances by the Central Committee according to organizational rules. Their management was consistent with party norms and state regulations and stipulations. Attention was focused on adherence to the plan, exposure of inner reserves, and efficient use of the allocated financial means. Financial and accounting discipline is good and protection of the party's assets is appropriately protected. Financial management ensured the necessary conditions for the party's political work.

III. The Main Tasks of Strengthening Party Unity and Party Discipline and Further Development of Party Discipline Work

The Central Control Committee highly appreciates the achievements attained through the work of our people and the leadership of the party.

It urges and supports every effort aimed at defending and further developing these achievements. It is the committee's conviction that our party can overcome the weaknesses and mistakes that are hindering the further development of socialist society, and that it is capable of more determined and consistent struggle. The basis for this conviction is the increased strengthening of the party's leading, organizational, and supervisory role and the collaboration between communist and nonparty members, their joint action and stand.

There is a need to prepare the party membership even more to take a conscious stand and devotedly serve the policy of the party. It is the obligation of all party members to strengthen -- through modest, disciplined behavior and an active position -- confidence in the party and to increase the reputation of the communists and the party. This requires constant development of ideological and political training, an increase in public activity, the strengthening of party and citizen's discipline, the safeguarding of norms of socialist morality, respect of the law, and a firm stand against mistakes and faulty views.

The main condition for asserting the party's leading and guiding role and its successful activity lies in the party's ideological, political, organizational, and action unity. The development of party democracy is the most important method and means for creating, safeguarding, and strengthening party unity. One of the indispensable conditions for this is the fulfillment of reauirements, the responsible exercising of rights, competence in decisions and measures, and debate carried out in a party-like framework. Debate, however, cannot be self-centered and cannot lead to reduced discipline. But it can serve the harmonization of views, the working out of thorough decisions and forward-looking resolutions, and the strengthening of unity. Criticism and self-criticism is intolerable and so is the weakening of the party members' democratic rights. Every party member is obliged to accept, represent, and implement the decisions made at body meetings. Harming the body discipline, chattering to prove that one is well-informed, and expressing different opinions in an unparty-like manner are intolerable.

There is a need to make the party, social, and state control more harmonized. With more consistent application of this control, we can further strengthen social discipline and public morale. Increasing responsibility and competence and, together with this, ensuring the efficiency of control is necessary and indispensable in all areas of social and economic life and at all levels of management. Control should be the basis for evaluating activity: It should be equally aimed at recognizing the achievements of work well-done and discovering and eliminating shortcomings. Appreciation should be expressed for high quality work, and there should be appropriate accountability for failures and mistakes. More efficient control should contribute to the increased struggle against phenomena undermining socialist public morality.

Leaders and communists working in responsible positions should set an example in steadfastness, in abiding by socialist norms, in party discipline, in order, and in respecting the law. They should defend public property and create a suitable atmosphere for successful and disciplined work. There is no excuse for someone -- deliberately or through neglect -- not fulfilling his obligations.

With a view to safeguarding the party and the education of party members, it is indispensable that party organizations warn in time those party members who show signs of mistakes. In every case, they should initiate the calling to account of those members who violate the norms of the party, its order and discipline. There is a need to take a more consistent stand against failures in the implementation of decisions, against acts and behavior that harm the ideals and norms of the party, and against all types of abuses.

Party discipline work is an organic part of party life and an important means of communist education.

The aim of a just and party-like calling to account of those who commit offenses is to guide the party member to understand the necessity of avoiding, recognizing, and correcting mistakes. There is a need to continue to carry out party discipline work on the basis of well-proven principles and practices so that, in this way too, the party's ideological, political, organizational and action unity will strengthen and party order and discipline will improve.

Commemoration of the historical change in the destiny of our nation coincides with our party's responsible account-taking and with the guidance to be provided by the congress. For 4 decades the Hungarian communists have been consistently in the forefront in solving the epoch-making tasks of our era. Our working people, together with the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, follow the road of socialism and peace.

With a conviction deriving from their ideals, with belief in victory, the Hungarian communists accept the hardships and risks of struggle and pathfinding. The 40 years of tough struggle has been an unparalleled period of development for this country, whose existence has been full of vicissitudes. Our achievements are strengthening our belief that we are on the right track. We are aware of our mistakes and weaknesses. There is a need to make newer and newer efforts to overcome them.

The strength of our party lies in the fact that it is led by the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, and its members are active on the basis of this theory. The experiences accumulated in the course of 4 decades serve as a base for the tasks ahead, for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th congress.

Verification Committee Report

AU011240 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 7

["Report of the Mandate Verification Committee" presented by its president, Laszlo Ballai, to the 13th MSZMP Congress in Budapest on 26 March]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades: The Mandate Verification Committee has completed its work in accordance with instructions. Based on this I can report the following.

The Mandate Control Committee has confirmed that the election of the delegates was carried out by secret and democratic ballot in accordance with the organizational regulations and the decision of the Central Committee. Pursuant to the regulations of the Central Committee, the party committees of Budapest, the counties, and party committees with county rights elected at their party meetings one delegate per thousand members, 888 in all. Wherever justified, they rounded the figure upwards. At 26 large factory party sessions, 47 comrades were directly elected to the congress. The groups of delegates include members of the Central Control Committee and the Central Committee. Thus, for the 13th congress of our party 1,016 comrades are members of delegate groups. Some 1,010 of them are present, 6 are justifiably absence. Thus the congress forms as quorum.

During the party meetings such party members were chosen as delegates who have attained outstanding results in their field of work and social activities. During the congress preparation meetings and at the party meetings our party membership debated the congress policy openly, in a candid atmosphere and in a constructive way. All present here are well aware of the views of the nonparty members about the policy and work of our party.

Our committee confirmed that the workers, agricultural workers, white collar workers, professionals, civil servants; the armed forces and organizations; the pensioners; and young people in schools are being represented at the congress in an appropriate proportion according to the social composition of the party.

The proportion of those belonging to the working and rural workers' class, considering their original occupation, is 63.8 percent, while, considering their original occupation, the proportion is 30.7 percent. A large number of them are heads of socialist brigades and brigade members. The proportion of those working in the independent bodies of the party and social organs is 23.1 percent; heads of state management, economic and institutional bodies, 24.9 percent; those of professionals 8.4 percent; employees, 0.4 percent; members of armed forces and institutions, 3.3 percent; students, 1.3 percent, and one delegate is an independent tradesman. The proportion of pensioners is 7.8 percent.

The original occupation of the delegates reflects the epoch-marking changes that give meaning to the creation and construction of socialism in our nation.

The important changes are also expressed as regards government and political education. Those with higher political education account for 47.9 percent; those holding higher government degrees, 63.5 percent; and those with secondary schooling, 33.6 percent. Some 10 percent of the delegates hold advanced degrees and 9 percent of these are fellows of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Esteemed congress, some 27.5 percent of the delegate groups are female, 72.5 percent male. Looking at the age groups we can say that they contain those who took part in the founding of our socialist state system, those who have been creatively participating in the building work of the last 40 years, namely the main body of the party, and members of the young generation of communists.

With honor and deep respect I would like to greet in the name of all of us the oldest delegate to the congress, the 91-year-old Comrade Istvan Hunya, who participated as a Hungarian internationalist in defending the power of the Soviets, who was one of the founding members of the Hungarian party of communists in Endrod, and who organized several harvesters strikes and construction site laborers' movements in the Viharsarok.

Allow me to greet among those invited Comrade Andras Szobek, the oldest member of our party whom we have recently congratulated on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his party membership. I also specially greet our youngest delegate, 21-year-old Mrs. Zoltan Paksi, delegate of Fejer County, worker of the Sarbogard and Area Afesz, who has been a member of our communist community since 1983.

Among the members of the delegate groups, the proportion of the age group under 30 is 15.8 percent: among them, 5 are 21; 21 percent are 31-40; 25.6 percent are 41-50; and 27.4 percent are 51-60. Those with great life experience who are older than 60 represent 10.2 percent.

Considering years spent in the party, 57 comrades were involved in the movement before the liberation. Immediately after the liberation, 61 joined in 1944-45. Let me especially congratulate them with respect and affection on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of their party membership.

Among the members of the delegate groups, 183 comrades joined the party between 1946-56; 611 between 1957-79; and 104 comrades after the 12th congress.

Some 765 comrades were given distinctions by the state or social organs.

Esteemed congress, it is the honest conviction of the Mandate Verification Committee that the representatives of our party membership here, with their experience and knowing the views of their fellows, can analyze the work during the period of the report with responsibility and on its merits, and will make proper decisions concerning the tasks facing us.

In the name of all members of the Mandate Verification Committee, I would like to thank you for giving us the honor of doing this job and I request the Congress to accept our report.

The congress unanimously accepted the report of the Mandate Verification Committee. This was followed by a lunchbreak.

PRC MEDIA COVERAGE OF MSZMP CONGRESS NOTED

AU020937 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 85 p 9

["Foreign Press Reporting on the Congress": "Beijing"]

[Text] The Beijing press agency XINHUA, and RENMIN RIBAO, the CPC daily, carried a detailed report of the Congress agenda and its daily events. The report of the Central Committee was emphasized. RENMIN RIBAO writes that Hungarian foreign policy is working to achieve advantageous international conditions in order to support domestic socialist construction. Both XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO reported the congress statements concerned with the Hungarian economy, including the self-critical ones. RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA noted that Chinese and Hungarian relations have improved in the past few years. The 13th Congess of the MSZMP has also been reported by the Chinese radio and television news.

PREPARATIONS FOR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY PREVIEWED

LD312041 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI) -- Preparations are being made all over the country to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Rallies, friendship meetings, wreath-laying ceremonies, art and documentary exhibitions are to commemorate the historic turning-point of April 4, 1945 and recall the road covered by the Hungarian people since then.

The steets, squares and public buildings of Budapest have been decorated with flags. The gala illumination of the capital is to be a spectacular feature of the celebration. On April 3 the state flag is to be hoisted with military honours at the Kossuth Lajos Square, in front of the Parliament building, and the national flag of the Hungarian People's Republic and the red flag of the workers' movement on the Gellert Hill.

On April 3 state prizes and Kossuth prizes are to be handed over in recognition of prominent achievements in production, sciences, technical development, health care, education and art, in the parliament building. The awards of the Presidential Council are to be handed over a day later to people who have excelled in the different fields of state and economic life.

On the eve of the anniversary the HSWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the PPF and the National Board of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society are to hold a celebration in the State Opera House, and the Presidential Council give a reception in the parliament building.

Wreath-laying ceremonies are to be held all over the country to pay tribute to the Soviet heroes and the soldiers of other nations who had died for the liberation of Hungary. On April 3 representatives of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, the Armed Forces, and the social organizations and movements are to lay wreaths on the monument of Soviet heroes at the Szabadsag Square and the monument of Hungarian heroes at the Heroes' Square.

On April 1 wreath-laying ceremonies are to be held at the monument of Bulgarian heroes in Harkany, and the Yugoslav military cemetery at Beremend. At Hajduboszormeny a graveyard of Romanian soldiers who had died for the liberation of Hungary is to be inaugurated, and a wreath-laying ceremony is to take place, too. On April 2 wreath-laying ceremonies are to take place at the British military cemetery at Solymar, and the monument of Australian, Polish, Canadian and New Zealander soldiers. Wreaths are to be laid on the monument of American soldiers in Budapest.

The Armed Forces of the Hungarian People's Republic, the units of the Hungarian People's Army, the Frontier Guards and the Worker's Militia are to greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary with a military parade in Budapest. After the military parade thousands of young people are to hold a rally.

Cultural establishments, kindergartens, schools and commercial units are to be inaugurated at several towns and villages of the country.

LAZAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD011905 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned from Moscow after attending the official opening of a jubilee exhibition held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. The delegation included Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairmen of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Judit Csehak, member of the HSWP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP CC and foreign minister. President was Vladimir Bazovszkiy, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For coverage of the visit to Moscow of Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 2 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLICE PRESENT AT PRO-SOLIDARITY FACTORIES

AU011744 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 (AFP) -- Polish police and militia moved to isolate factories considered Solidarity strongholds here and in Gdansk, as the latest in a series of government-ordered price rises were introduced today.

In Warsaw, several hundred militiamen blocked off the gates of the Huta Warszawa Steelworks at the mid-day shift change, while police checked vehicles and anti-riot ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve] troops in battle dress waited nearby. Worker sources said, however, that there were no protests among the steelworkers, despite previous reports that they had staged a go-slow to press demands for a wage rise to compensate for recent price rises.

The banned trade union Solidarity had called on workers to hold protest meetings today against the rises which saw coal, electricity and gas prices go up by between 20-30 per cent. Police were out in force at Solidarity bastions in the capital and the Baltic port of Gdansk, but according to first reports no major demonstrations were held in the big factories. At Gdansk militiamen reportedly dispersed, without using force, a small group of workers who tried to assemble in front of a momument erected in memory of workers who died during strikes in 1970. A militia vehicle was reported inside the Gdansk shipyards at the place where former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa normally works. He is currently off sick. Similar events were reported from the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw suburbs. Several police and a water cannon were stationed outside the factory, but workers left without incident. Elsewhere the only reported activity was at Wroclaw in south-west Poland, where union sources said leaflets were handed out during the mid-day break at the Dolmel factory calling for increased wages and the release of political prisoners.

The price rises, which are being introduced in phases, brought strong opposition from Solidarity. The underground union was demanding a general increase of 2,000 zlotys (14 dollars) a month to compensate for the increases. It has threatened a street demonstration on May 1 and a general strike in June if its demands are not met.

The price increases started in March when flour and associated products went up 30-42 per cent and sugar, which is still rationed, by 42 per cent. In June the last series of increases will see butter and animal fats prices rise by up to 90 per cent if the government has its way.

The Solidarity newspaper TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE said that a flashlight factory in Warsaw was already protesting with a series of strikes lasting between 15 minutes and two hours. The government denied there had been any strikes.

GUCWA, SEJM DELEGATION MEET SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

LD312345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] At the conclusion of its official visit to Syria, the Sejm delegation headed by Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, was received by President Hafiz al-Asad. Syria's leader conveyed his greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, for the political and state authorities of our country, and for the nation. The Sejm delegation also met with Syria's deputy president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today. Final talks were held at the Syrian Parliament's People's Council headquarters. Stanislaw Gucwa, the speaker, invited Mahmud al-Zu'bi, People's Council chairman, and a delegation of Syrian parliamentarians, to visit Poland.

DEPUTY PREMIER GORYWODA MEETS IRAQI OFFICIALS

LD292325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier, who is visiting Iraq, was today received by 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, to whom he passed Wojciech Jaruzelski's message for Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq. He also met Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy premier of Iraq, and held talks at the ministries of planning, light industries, foreign trade and oil.

USSR'S KULIKOV ARRIVES FOR GDANSK CELEBRATIONS

LD291235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, arrived in the tricity for celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Gdansk.

Anniversary Ceremony Address

LD292113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Over now to Gdansk. Ceremonies connected with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the city and its return to the motherland were held in Gdansk today. For several days now, delegations invited for the ceremonies from the friendly cities of Leningrad, Varna and Constanta, have been staying in the city. Also present is Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. In the afternoon in the Wybrzeze Theater there was a ceremonial meeting during which Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov made a speech.

[Begin Kulikov recording in Russian fading into Polish translation] Dear comrades! The fight for the city was particularly hard because the opponent lost a very important operational bridgehead. But the Soviet and Polish soldiers, showing immense heroism, gained total control of the city in the evening of 29 March. The next day, the Polish flag was flying from the Gdansk City Hall. The Soviet Army carried out with honor its liberation mission and restored to the Polish nation its ancient lands on the shores of the Baltic Sea. On the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Gdansk, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, we bow our heads, remembering the Soviet soldiers and Polish patriots who fell in the struggle with the cruel, cunning enemy. Their luminous memory demands of every man that he give of himself everything possible to preserve peace in the world. As before, we now are guided by the directions of our parties, that one should struggle against war before it has begun. This is one of the many lessons of history that must not be forgotten. Political realism must be shown not when war breaks out but now, before it is too late, when a return to cooperation and international understanding is possible. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI MEETS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIALS

LD011838 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] At the house of Polish-Soviet friendship in Warsaw an exhibition is on show that displays the economic, scientific, and technological achievements of the Lithuanian SSR. The exhibition was visited today by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

He was interested in the economic achievements and in Polish-Lithuanian cooperation. The premier was accompanied by Henryk Bednarski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and by Wojciech Zukrowski and Stanislaw Wronski, who are among the leaders of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPP-R]. Aleksandr Aksenev, Soviet ambassador, was present.

After visiting the exhibition Wojciech Jaruzelski met the leading activists of the TPP-R. They discussed issues connected with the work of the society.

JARUZELSKI, BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESS VILLAGE ELDERS

LD292223 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The result of the national conference of village elders were summed up by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Begin Barcikowski recording] I think we are ending a good and necessary meeting, and it should be repeated some time in the future so one can return to the implemenation of conclusions presented here today. It seems to me that some evaluations resulted from today's meeting. I may express her my very individual optimistic opinion that rural self-government, the village elders, and the councils of village elders, are acquiring their roles and that some change has occurred as far as the development of civic deeds is concerned [as heard]. What some of the speakers have reported here are very impressive deeds. As you remember, a year or two ago we had a complete breakdown of human activity in this field, as if everyone had forgotten that one only has what one has worked for. The return to thinking in work categories must please all of us.

There is no doubt that the government and the state's leadership are doing everything possible to cover the needs of agriculture, and in this way to precipitate the moment of achieving food self-sufficiency. This is being done and will continue to be done. One what scale it happens was reported by Comrade Michalek.

Comrades, of course there is a shortage of tractors, but over 60,000 tractors go to agriculture every year. Agriculture has at its disposal today a tractor stock amounting to over 800,000 tractors. This is an unbelievable figure.

So, we are no longer such poor people today, as it might sometimes seem from some statements from the floor. If we were to use the tractors we have in agriculture today for work not only on our own land, but on our neighbor's and in tractor partnerships, then we would be capable of cultivating twice the amount of land that we cultivate today without any great difficulty. These are already powerful technical means today. Of course, they have to be looked after, serviced, but this does not just apply to tractors.

The Polish crisis is a peculiar crisis. Minister Nieckarz has, it is true, a great budget deficit; but wherever one goes in the PPR there is a great building construction process going on everywhere. Let us criticize; let us demand that there should be more. The authorities will not take offence. As long as people want to invest, want to earn more how can one hold it against them? But, demanding and complaining, let us perceive at the same time what we ourselves have done in this time, what we have achieved. The act we are praising today -- the People's Council and Local Self-Government Act -- will be good if we fill it with a content of work in a short time. [words indistinct] There still is a large empty space not occupied by anybody. There is a series of powers that we have not yet begun to use.

First and foremost money has to be (?well) managed, multiplied, as you are doing here, with the participation of citizens; multiplied by wise management, increasing one's own income at every level. Then, indeed, we will emerge from the crisis more quickly and we will be closer to an improvement of the zloty in Poland, although the road to that is complicated and by no means easy to traverse.

In conclusion, I want to promise here, on behalf of the Council of State and the minister of administration, that if auxiliary material is necessary for the work of village elders, we will supply it. Work is in progress on regulations like the Village Elders' Code; a book of guidelines is in preparation. We will want to remain in constant contact with you and we can also promise that, as the need arises, we will also turn to [word indistinct] village elders on matters which require settlement, in the field of activity covered by village elders.

Once again, I would like to thank you for coming and assure you we will try to reply to the proposals which you have tabled here and promise that, after some time, we will want to meet again. I thank all those present for coming. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Esteemed comrades, esteemed village elders:

Everything that Comrade Barcikowski has just said accurately sums up today's busy debate. I think that it was important because it allowed representatives of the party and the government to familiarize themselves better with the situation locally, which you represent, and in return to report to you about matters of a more general dimension -- a state dimension. I would only like to emphasize that apart from the working character of today's meeting, we, by organizing it, would like to express our respect and appreciation of your work and of work of the whole Polish countryside, but in particular of those who represent this countryside in their prominent posts, having been chosen by their rural community, as most trustworthy people and exemplary farmers and community workers. Please treat this meeting as such a form of our appreciation and gratitude for your work.

The year that has begun will not be easy. It will be especially difficult in agriculture. It has been discussed today: the belated spring, the shortage of fertilizers, the problems with spare parts, and a thousand other troubles. But I think that we should confront all these difficulties firmly. This year is very important for our economy, for our whole nation. When it ends we shall enter a new 5-year-period, and as the initial basis will be how we end this year, so will be the intitial conditions for the plan for further years. Let us not allow ourselves to go back. We know that in difficult, or even very difficult conditions one can work better or worse. One can overcome the difficulties in a more or less effective way. The issue is to mobilize all forces for this aim with the understanding that good conditions in the countryside, that the best possible harvest are one of the foundations for the further development of our economy and the well-being of our society.

At the same time, this is the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We have listened here, with great interests and respect, to those who referred to the years of battle and to their personal involvement in that battle.

We know that there are many combatants in this hall, many reservists. All of them are soldiers in our cause, soldiers of the PPR at the post where each is working. For that reason I appeal to you too, as soldier to soldier, to implement this year's tasks with the greatest benefit to our homeland. I wish you this warmly. I also wish you success in your personal lives, good health, and all the best. [end recording]

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS ELECTIONS

Ceausescu Reelection Speech

AU011600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Grand National Assembly session on 29 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrade chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], esteemed comrades, and esteemed comrade deputies: At this solemn moment -- from the high rostrum of the first session of the new legislature of the Grand National Assembly -- I would like to first express warmest thanks to the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, and to all people who, through their 17 March vote for the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], have expressed their full trust and adherence to the policy promoted by our party and socialist state and to the historic decisions put forward by the 13th party congress on Romania's socioeconomic development and the homeland's elevation to new heights of civilization, well-being, and progress. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

The victory won in the election by the SDUF is a new and fervent expression of the strength of our workers revolutionary democracy, of the permanence of our socialist society, and of the unity of all our people who, under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party, are consciously fashioning their own future, a free future of well-being, the future of the socialist and communist society. (applause)

The noteworthy achievements of the successful implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society are the result of the enthusiastic work performed with great devotion by all our people who in complete unity are resolutely implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state. This is why in these solemn moments, too, my first thoughts turn to our wonderful people, the real builders of the new history of socialist Romania. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Now, at the beginning of the new period of activity of the GNA, I want to assure all our people that we will do all we can to resolutely implement the decisions of the 13th party congress and the program on our homeland's development aimed at the constant improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our whole nation, thus unflinchingly implementing the supreme goal of the policy promoted by the RCP, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. (applause)

From the high rostrum of the highest democratic forum of our country, I want to convey most fervent thanks to the party Central Committee, the SDUF Council, and the GNA who, in agreement with the working people's desire and the desire of all our people, have decided that I should be reelected as president of the SR of Romania. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and Romania, our esteem and pride")

My reelection as president of the SR of Romania coincides with the 20th anniversary of the party's entrusting me with the great responsibility of secretary general of the RCP. They have been years of intensive work and of great achievements. Our homeland has traveled a glorious road of achievements, it has covered several historic stages in a short time in its resolute progress toward the high peaks of communist society.

As I stated at the party Central Committee plenum, if we had to go back -- abstractly speaking -- 20 years -- and I want to state this in the GNA and before all our people as well -- that in this high position I would do all I can to follow the same road because we have to realize that if we had not been able to achieve industrialization and the socialist development of agriculture, if we had not based our great achievements on the highest modern achievements of science, education, culture, and human knowledge in general, our people would have stayed in their former backward position. We have had to make efforts. Those efforts, however, were the only way to elevate Romania to its present stage. This will continue to be the only way to the victory of the communist society and to a dignified, free, and independent life for our nation. (cheers, chants)

This is why from this high rostrum I want to assure the party and all people, and I want to assure you, esteemed comrade GNA deputies, that in the future, too, I will do all I can to optimally fulfill the great responsibility entrusted to me, that I have not had, I do not have, and I will have no greater goal than to serve the cause of the party and the interests of our people and of all our nation, the cause of socialism and communism in Romania, of cooperation with all nations in the world, and the cause of peace on our planet. (cheers, chants)

Esteemed comrade deputies, in voting for the SDUF our people have voted for the 13th party congress decisions and for the party program, and our homeland's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and for its firm advance toward communism. A vote cast for the SDUF candidates is a vote cast for a more vigorous development of the forces of production and the improvement of social relations, for a smooth socioeconomic development of all counties and localities in our homeland, for a better and fuller life, and for an elevated socialist civilization on Romania's soil. (applause)

Through the 17 March vote our people have unanimously demonstrated their resolute determination to do all they can to fulfill the 1985 plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the goals and tasks of the third stage of implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of more vigorously strengthening the homeland, its independence and sovereignty, and to resolutely implement the policy of peace, understanding and cooperation of all world nations promoted by our party and state. (applause)

In the past months we have extensively discussed the great achievements registered by our people in the years of socialist construction. We also discussed at length the program of Romania's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and beyond, up to the year 2000, a program that represents also the SDUF platform. The basic goal put forward by the 13th party congress for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000 is consolidating the great achievements registered so far and Romania's transition to a higher stage of socioeconomic development, so that by the end of the current century our homeland will be a multilaterally developed country both from an industrial, agricultural, and cultural viewpoint and from the point of view of improving the material and cultural living standard of the people, thus creating conditions for proceeding to the stage of forcefully asserting in our society the principles of work and life of the communist society. We have an excellent program. The achievements registered so far, including those of the last 1981-85 5-year plan, clearly demonstrate that there is a close interdependence between our programs and achievements, that it is within the power of our people that -- acting in complete unity under RCP leadership -- to make the boldest dreams and aspirations for progress and well-being come true. (applause)

That is why we are firmly convinced that the program endorsed through the votes cast by all our people will be fulfilled successfully. What is essential now is to act

with great responsibility to resolutely implement the 13th congress decisions and provisions of the new 5-year plan. I would like to stress on this occasion, too, that it is necessary for us to do all we can to successfully fulfill the 1985 plan, thus being able to optimally fulfill the overall 5-year plan and to set a lasting basis for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We must act with great determination to improve the qualitative and technical level of our overall activity and to more vigorously increase labor productivity and economic efficiency. Acting with great determination to intensively develop industry, agriculture, and the other sectors, we must do all we can to optimally implement the program of more vigorously developing energy, sources of raw materials in general, and the country's material-technological base.

The programs for all sectors of activity are well known. We must now ensure a thorough organizational activity, a strengthened order and discipline and responsibility in all sectors of activity. This requires a constant improvement in the management and planning of our overall socioeconomic activity. We must constantly proceed from the need to strengthen the role of the uniform national plan in the country's socioeconomic development and the role of the state in leading all areas. At the same time, we must constantly act to perfect and extensively develop the system of workers revolutionary democracy and to ensure the responsibility by working people in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers in the proper progress of our overall activity. Let us ensure that the working people's general meetings -- supreme leadership bodies of overall activity -- in which the masses are directly participating in the leadership of our society and the working people's councils in all socioeconomic units fulfill their role and responsibility under more favorable conditions.

Let us smoothly combine the activity of the state bodies with the activity carried out by the democratic bodies, the national working people's council in agriculture, science, culture, educaton, and in the other branches of activity. Let us more extensively develop our workers revolutionary democracy and ensure the active participation with great responsibility by all working people and all our people in leading all areas and the overall socioeconomic activity. Let us constantly proceed from the fact that socialism is being built with the people and for the people. Everything that is being achieved and all the great achievements registered so far are a guarantee for implementing future decisions based on constantly strengthening the unity of all our people under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party and on enhancing the leading role of the party in all areas, on uniting the efforts of all our nation and its conscious participation in fashioning its own destiny, its socialist and communist future of well-being and happiness and of strengthening the homeland's independence and sovereignty. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Within this framework, it is necessary to improve and increase the responsibility of ministries and the government in general, and the people's council's activity at all levels, so that each of them will optimally fulfill the great responsibilities entrusted to them by the people in the leadership of the various areas of activity. At the same time, we must perfect the framework of our workers revolutionary democracy. Thus the GNA must adopt new laws and norms of social coexistence that will strengthen the concern and respect toward national wealth, the country's laws, and the general interests of our nation of defending the country's independence and sovereignty.

We proceed on a road of revolutionary work and struggle. We must see to it that the activity carried out by all party and state bodies and by all bodies of the workers revolutionary democracy is permeated by a spirit of revolutionary intransigence. We must never forget that the new stage of revolutionary improvement and the development of our socialist society means a new stage of the revolution in all areas and means that we have to act in all circumstances as revolutionaries. Only thus will we be able to fulfill our duties toward the people, the cause of socialism, and toward elevating our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization.

We have everything necessary to successfully implement the excellent programs of our homeland's development. I am fully convinced that all party and state bodies, the workers revolutionary democracy bodies, the GNA, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people will act in complete unity to fulfill these great programs that will ensure the constant progress of our homeland and its firm advance toward achieving the golden dream of mankind, the dream of the most just and human society in the world, the communist society. (applause)

Esteemed comrade deputies, in their national activity our party and state have acted and will continue to do all they can to extensively develop relations with all states, regardless of their social system, and to achieve a lasting peace on our planet. We can express our complete satisfaction that, owing to the struggle waged by the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, and by the peoples who desire peace -- among the ranks of which the Romanian people have been very active -- peace has been ensured for 40 year now. This year, on 9 May, the progressive forces and all mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, since the historic victory over fascism and over the most reactionary forces of imperialism, of darkness, and of war.

The Romanian people will celebrate this glorious jubilee with legitimate patriotic pride, with the feeling and awareness of having done their duty when participating -- in the second part of the war with all human and material forces -- in the fierce battle fought side by side with the Soviet Army and the entire anti-Hitlerite coalition against the greatest enemy of people's freedom and independence and of the peace and progress of all nations.

As is well known, at the beginning of World War II Antonescu's military fascist dictatorship subjected Romania to Hitlerite Germany and thus pushed it -- against the people's will -- into a criminal and antinational war unleashed by fascist Germany against the Soviet Union. Under the circumstances, by responding to the RCP's call, the Romanian workers, the people's masses, and the advanced patriotic forces in our country rose against the war, carried out extensive partisan actions against fascism, and thus achieved the 23 August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation that opened up a new era in our homeland's independent development.

Apart from this, our whole Army and all Romanian people -- with their entire military and economic potential -- joined the anti-Hitler coalition and struggled side by side with the Soviet Union's Army, that bore the brunt of the war up to the final victory over the Hitlerites. The true feelings of the Romanian people and their contribution to the final victory are demonstrated by their totally heroic struggles and by the tremendous sacrifices made by Romanian soldiers on the battlefield, side by side with the Soviet soldiers, to completely free Romania and then to free Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, up to the final defeat of Hitlerism and the victorious end of the war. Let us celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism with firm determination to do all we can so that a new world war is not repeated. (applause)

We celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II and we must always remember the great sacrifices made by people in those days. But at the same time we must never forget that World War II took place because of the lack of unity and determination of antifascist and anti-Hitler forces; neither must we ever forget the fact that the victory over Hitlerism was achieved as a result of a great anti-Hitler coalition and the joint struggle of all antifascist and progressive forces. But it is even more necessary to remember this truth now, when the international situation has reached a deterioration unprecedented since the end of World War II. But considering the existence of nuclear weapons which can destroy mankind

many times over, we can assume that in the long history of mankind there has never been such danger for the existence of civilization and for life itself on our planet.

We are now going through a particularly serious period as a result of the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, primarily concerning nuclear arms, something that has led to the increased danger of a new world war, and that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

At the end of last year and the beginning of 1985 events took place that opened up prospects for changing the dangerous course of the international situation. In March negotiations on nuclear and space weapons between the delegations of the USSR and the U.S. began in Geneva. Romania, just like all European countries and other countries of the world, welcomed the beginning of these negotiations. Nevertheless, we believe that the mere beginning of negotiations does not solve the particularly serious problems. Romania, as well as other countries, is waiting for the passage from statements to real and frank negotiation, inspired by a high sense of responsibility, with a view to reaching appropriate agreements, in keeping with people's expectations, that lead to halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and that bring about the withdrawal of nuclear weapons up to their complete elimination, and halt the militarization of outer space.

We speak out for the halting or immediate freezing of nuclear weapons in general and for halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as Soviet countermeasures -- something that could bring about an atmosphere of trust and could influence the successful development of the Geneva negotiations. To continue the deployment of nuclear weapons and the increase in the stockpiles of new means of mass destruction under the shelter of the negotiations would in fact represent an attempt to lull public opinion in order to continue the arms race.

We believe that it is necessary for the European countries -- the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and the NATO countries, particularly those countries on whose territories intermediate-range missiles are being deployed, and the great majority of nuclear arms is concentrated -- to meet and discuss things and contribute actively, one way or another, to finding solutions for the successful development of the Geneva negotiations and the achievement of appropriate agreements.

From the high rostrum of the GNA I appeal to parliaments, heads of state and governments, to all peace-loving forces everywhere, and to all peoples: Let us unite our efforts and do everything possible to halt the arms race and bring about the passage to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure the fundamental rights of peoples to free and independent development, peace, and life. (cheers, chants)

Now, before it is too late, before the first atomic bombs have started falling, before missiles with various ranges and warheads are deployed, in the name of our peoples and the future of our planet, we must disregard all other considerations and act for the destruction of nuclear weapons and the elimination of a world war, of a nuclear catastrophe, and do everything to fulfill the expectations of all nations throughout the world. (cheers, chants)

We must do everything to prevent the militarization of outer space and direct scientific research not toward star wars, which would mean the disappearance or general darkening of the universe. We must do everything to preserve our planet as it was created by nature and preserve a universe free of any nuclear weapons, for future generations to be able to watch the stars and enjoy the view and for lovers to be able to watch the stars, and not for people who wish death. We need politicians and leaders who desire life and who love the world and people. In the name of life and people we must do everything for disarmament, for peace, both on earth and in outer space. (prolonged cheers, chants)

Under the current international circumstances, it is more than ever necessary to strengthen cooperation with various bodies and international conferences on disarmament, security, and cooperation on the continent and throughout the world. We must intensify our activity so that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security, and Disarmament should be carried out in a constructive spirit and with good results. At the same time, the Geneva disarmament conference must increase its efforts to halt the arms race. Likewise, the recent proposals voiced during Vienna negotiations on reducing arms and armed forces in Central Europe, represent a solid basis on which to reach an appropriate agreement. We will further act to develop cooperation in the Balkans and to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and free of foreign military bases in the region. We support the creation of such zones in other regions of the world and of Europe. Romania is firmly speaking out for the elimination of the use and threat of force and for the solving of all conflicts and disputes solely through negotiations.

Life has demonstrated and is still demonstrating that it is in keeping with the interest of nations to find political and peaceful solutions to all disputes arising among them. At the same time, everything must be done to solve economic problems -- those of underdevelopment and of establishing the new international economic order, that can ensure the socioeconomic progress of all countries, primarily the developing countries. We believe that real negotiations are needed between developing and developed countries, negotiations that can lead to the overall solving of problems regarding underdevelopment, including the problem of the particularly high foreign debts which burden poor countries, and to the establishment of the new international economic order.

The solving of the great, complex problems facing contemporary mankind requires the active participation in international activity of all states, regardless of size or social system, particularly the small- and medium-sized countries, developing, and nonaligned countries, that are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

We speak out for increasing the role of the United Nations in international life and for finding democratic solutions to all issues that peace, progress, and the well-being and independence of all nations depend on.

Despite the fact that we face a particularly serious stage in the international situation, we firmly believe that acting in full unity with peoples', progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere we can halt the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, and can assert a policy of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, independence, security, and peace throughout the world. (cheers, chants)

From the high rostrum of the GNA, I declare in these solemn moments that our party and state will continue do everything to strongly develop relations with all socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. I would like to stress again our determination to do everything to further develop many-sided cooperation with the USSR. We believe that strengthening solidarity and unity among socialist countries represents, under the current circumstances, an important factor in increasing the prestige and force of socialism and in achieving peace and socioeconomic progress for all peoples.

At the same time, we will strengthen cooperation and collaboration with developing and nonaligned countries. We will also develop relations with capitalist countries, with all countries of the world, regardless of their social order. We are firmly determined to broadly develop economic exchanges with all countries of the world and to participate actively in the international division of labor. Upon the foundations of our relations with the other countries we will unflinchingly place the principles of full equality of rights, unyielding respect for national independence and

sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for the right of each nation to free and independent development, without any outside interference. (cheers, chants)

On this occasion I want to reassert Socialist Romania's determination and the unanimous desire of the Romanian people to cooperate actively with all states and peoples to achieve a new democratic policy in the international arena and a better and more just world of cooperation and peace on our planet. (applause)

Esteemed comrade deputies, the proceedings of the first session of the new legislature of the GNA marks the transition to the new stage of our society's development, to fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and opens up excellent prospects for our homeland up to the year 2000. We have an excellent program of work and struggle to elevate socialist Romania to new heights of socioeconomic development.

We propose to travel along a new road toward the high peaks of communist civilization. We will have great satisfaction; however, I want to mention here too, that we will also have to surmount many difficulties. We will climb untrodden paths and we must be prepared to act in order to constantly advance toward the high peaks by surmounting any shortfalls, any difficulties. Our homeland's more than 2000-year-old history itself has demonstrated and taught us that one cannot achieve anything without work and sacrifice. We must thus be determined to constantly act in a revolutionary spirit, to always carry high the banner of the revolutionary struggle, and do all we can to elevate the tricolor higher and higher, to the highest peaks. (Cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, Romania our esteem and pride")

Dear comrades and friends, we can be sure that, whatever difficulties we have to surmount, if we act in complete unity with all our people we will be able to constantly climb to the great pinnacle of a world without classes, of the most human society -- communism. (applause)

Let us always act as revolutionaries and patriots; let us serve the cause of the party, the cause of socialism, and Romania's independence and sovereignty. (applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Dear comrade deputies of the GNA, once again I want to assure you and all our party and people that, as far as I am concerned, I will do all I can to successfully implement the 13th party congress decisions and the party program. As in the past, there has not been and will not be a higher ideal than to serve the interests of the party and people, the cause of socialism and communism in Romania, the homeland's independence and sovereignty, and peace and understanding among all nations in the world. (applause, chants)

From the high rostrum of the GNA once again I want to call upon our wonderful workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and upon our heroic people to unite even more in their work and struggle under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party -- the leading political force of the entire nation -- thus ensuring Romania's resolute advance toward the highest peaks of communism, of well-being, happiness, and peace. (cheers, chants)

Comrade deputies, I wish you successes and greater and greater satisfaction in your overall activity. I wish your wonderful people new and great achievements on the road of building a more and more flourishing, independent, dignified, and prosperous Romania and of achieving the great ideals of socialism and communism on Romanian soil. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Let us do all we can for the eternal happiness of our nation and for the greatness of the SR of Romania. (cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, Romania our esteem and pride")

State Officials Elected

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[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/3/1985 -- The Ninth Grand National Assembly of Romania met in its first session and elected the higher organs of state power.

The Council of State was elected, whose president is, according to the Constitution, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The State Council has the following membership:
President -- Nicolae Ceausescu
Vice-presidents: Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Petru Enache, Maria Ghitulica, Arpad Pal
Members: Ioan Anton, Constantin Arseni, Maria Ciocan, Leonard Constantin, Silviu Curticeanu, Gheorghe Dinu, Tamara Dobrin, Eduard Eisenburger, Virginia Gemescu, Diamanta Laudoniu, Vasile Milea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Popescu, Doina Vasilescu, Vasile Vilcu. [Maria Ciocan, Leonard Constantin, Gheorghe Dinu, and Diamanta Laudoniu are new members of this body]
The parliament also invested the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made up of

Constantin Dascalescu	--	prime minister
Elena Ceausescu	--	first deputy prime minister
Ion Dinca	--	first deputy prime minister
Gheorghe Oprea	--	first deputy prime minister
Nicolae Constantin	--	deputy prime minister
Ludovic Fazekas	--	deputy prime minister
Alexandrina Gainuse	--	deputy prime minister
Ioan Totu	--	deputy prime minister
Ioan Avram	--	deputy prime minister
Ion M. Nicolae	--	deputy prime minister
Gheorghe Petrescu	--	deputy prime minister
Stefan Birlea	--	chairman of the State Planning Committee
Petre Gigea	--	minister of finance
Vasile Pungan	--	minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation
Petre Preoteasa	--	minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control
Stefan Andrei	--	minister of foreign affairs
Constantin Olteanu	--	minister of national defence
Georghe Homostean	--	minister of internal affairs
Neculai Agachi	--	minister of metal industry
Alexandru Necula	--	minister of machine building industry
Gheorghe Dinu	--	minister of chemical industry
Nicolae Busui	--	minister of electric power
Marin Stefanache	--	minister of mines
Ilie Cisu	--	minister of oil
Ioan Folea	--	minister of geology
Ioan Petre	--	minister of industrial construction
Vasile Bulucea	--	minister of transport and telecommunications
Gheorghe David	--	minister of agriculture and food industry
Richard Winter	--	minister of wood-working and construction materials
Ion Cioara	--	minister of silviculture
Ion Patan	--	minister of light industry
Ana Muresan	--	minister of home trade
Maxim Berghianu	--	minister of labour
Ion Teoreanu	--	minister of education and instruction

Ion Stanescu	--	minister of tourism
Victor Ciobanu	--	minister of health [Ciobanu was not formerly minister of health]
Gheorghe Chivulescu	--	minister of justice
Ion Ursu	--	first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology
Suzana Gadea	--	chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education
Teodor Coman	--	chairman of the Committee for the People's Councils Affairs
Aneta Spornic	--	chairman of the State Committee for Prices
Ioan Badea	--	chairman of the National Council for Water Management
Tudor Postelnicu	--	minister secretary of state at the Internal Affairs Ministry and head of the State Security Department
Aurel Duma	--	minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Ion Ceausescu	--	minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee [Ion Ceausescu was not formerly minister secretary of state]
Ion Constantinescu	--	minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee
Dumitru Bejan	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control
Alexandru Rosu	--	minister secretary of state at the Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ministry
Gheorghe Cazan	--	minister secretary of state at the Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ministry
Mihai Moraru	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry
Ion Licu	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry
Adrian Stoica	--	minister secretary of state at the Chemical Industry Ministry
Marin Capisizu	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Food Industry Department
Costel Eremia	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the State Agriculture Department
Ferdinand Nagy	--	minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Cornel Mihulecea	--	chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Power
Ion Albuletu	--	minister secretary of state, head of the Food Products Contracting, Purchasing and Storing Department
Mihail Florescu	--	minister secretary of state at the National Council for Science and Technology
Emilian Dobrescu	--	minister secretary of state at the National Council for Science and Technology

According to the law, the government also includes the following: the chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation, the chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the chairman of the National Women's Council, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, also minister for youth affairs, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Economic and Social Organization.